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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Medicines.

Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, Gilson's medicines, Humphrey's Homœopathic medicines, Lubin's Cocoanut Cream for the hair, at Fulton's, Fifth street.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream

Promotes the growth of hair and prevents it from turning gray—the cheapest hair dressing—for sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

Superior Furniture at Auction.

This day, at 10 a. m., at 47 Chatham street. Also, one elegant carved rosewood book case. T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer.

German Opera.

The representation of BEETHOVEN'S Opera *Fidelio*, last evening, was a complete triumph. The audience was numerous, choice, and discriminating, and it is paying their intelligence and musical taste the highest compliment to say that they fully appreciated a production of such it trinsic and transcendent merit as is BEETHOVEN'S *Fidelio*. The beautiful quartette, and also the following trio in the first act, were admirably rendered and elicited enthusiastic applause, whilst the aria of Pizarro, in the same act, is probably the strongest and most intense expression of hatred and revenge in the wide range of musical painting. The second act is a very pearl of lyric dramatical depicting, and it is impossible to single out any particular more than another, for praise. It gives scope for the expression of the deepest and most highly wrought passion of the soul, and it demands for its proper interpretation histrionic and lyric talent of the very highest order. That it was worthily presented and fully appreciated is amply attested by the deep emotion visibly reflected upon the countenances of the spell bound listeners. Madame JOHANNSEN and Mr. HIMMER as Lenore and Florestan won imperishable laurels on this occasion and established themselves as *artistes* in the very highest sense of the term. Their conception of their respective parts left nothing to be desired, and, indeed, it is difficult to decide whether they excel more as dramatic or as lyric artists. A finer and more impressive piece of acting was probably never witnessed on any stage. The third act of the opera—*Fidelio* is originally written in but two acts—contains some glorious choruses of a very complicated construction, all of which were executed with the promptness and correctness of intonation for which the German Opera is so favorably known. The part of Rocco, and his daughter Marceline, in the hands of HERMANNS and M'lle. CANISSA, were very satisfactory, although the voice of the latter was anything but adequate to the demands of the role. The impression made by the *tout ensemble* of the Opera was a deep and lasting one, and it goes to prove that musical truth as well as any other, will and must prevail. Truly the opera of *Fidelio* is a psychological painting. Who can vie with Beethoven in the expression of the varied passions and emotions of the human soul? All other productions must necessarily pale before the glorious light of such a conception as *Fidelio*, and the wonder is that any one had the courage, not to say temerity, to write and present an operatic production after the advent of this greatest and only dramatic work of the immortal BEETHOVEN.

The sprightly and entertaining opera of "Stradella" will be presented to-night.

British Justice.

The release of the St. Albans raiders by the Montreal court will be received with surprise. The decision is not likely to promote the good feeling between the two countries, nor will it confirm recent expectations of fairness and justice from the British side. The robbing of the St. Albans bank and the shooting of unoffending citizens, according to this decision, was a justifiable act, and for all the objections British law and authority will interpose, we may expect other expeditions for robbery and murder from the Canada side. It is evident that we have expected too much in the way of justice from that quarter.

GONE TO PROTEST.—The Confederacy has gone to protest in England, its drafts having been dishonored in Liverpool. In the meantime, U. S. bonds are in quick demand abroad. Whatever the Anglo-rebels realise from their investment in the rebellion, will excite no special envy, on this side of the water at least.

News Items.

We notice that one of Mr. Ames's wrought iron guns has recently failed on trial, by blowing the breech clean off, at the ninth round. The fracture occurred at one of the transverse welds, which extend entirely across these guns, where one of the shorter cylinders (a number of which are welded together on the piece) is welded to the part which constitutes the breech. This is the gun a committee of Congress undertook to substitute for the Parrott.

The draft begins again in various parts of the country to-day. Gen. Grant does not consider it safe to trust the peace theories of prominent Republicans, but insists that he wants another hundred thousand troops. His plan is to concede the ability of the people to prolong the war for another year, and prepare for the worst. If the spring campaign finishes the rebellion it will be easy enough to disband the troops called out, and it should not be forgotten that a large number of soldiers will be entitled to a discharge in August and September.

One of the most interesting features of the negotiation of the new loan is the extent to which it is taken by the great persons of small means, who rightly regard the loan as a savings bank, to which, at a high rate of interest, they can confide their hard earned savings. Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan on Monday at $2,175,900, including one thousand five hundred and twenty-five individual subscriptions of fifty dollars and one hundred dollars each. The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan already received will absorb the whole issue, and the forty-three days $171,000,000 have been disposed of. The sale of the second series, designated as that of June 15th, will go on without interruption. The notes are precisely like the others, save in their date. The agents will now calculate interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. on all subscriptions, from that day up to June 15th next, and will pay back the amount in money to purchasers at the time they buy. The delivery of the next notes will be uninterrupted. The public will not have to wait for them. And, as the money market is expected to continue easy, the subscriptions may be expected to go on increasing, especially as the government relies on this loan for means to prosecute the war and pay off its arrears of obligations.

Mr. Jacob Little, who for more than forty years has been connected with the New York Stock Exchange, died Tuesday morning. The distressing symptoms of the malady by which his mind was affected had disappeared, and he gradually succumbed under the ravages of general physical debility.

Vallandigham, the martyr, and McMasters of the New York *News*, were on the stand yesterday, before the Cincinnati Military Commission.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is preparing new rules and regulations for the inspection of cigars and tobacco. The amended revenue law provides for the inspection of all tobacco, cigars and snuff including that intended for bonding, as well as that imported. The inspector's fees are fixed by Commissioner Lewis as follows: For inspecting cigars in cities with a population of over 100,000 inhabitants, fifteen cents per thousand, and in cities under that, twenty-five cents per thousand. For inspecting tobacco, five cents per one hundred pounds in cities with a population of over 100,000 inhabitants; ten cents in cities with a population under 100,000, and over 25,000; twenty cents in cities or towns having less than 25,000 inhabitants.

The Leavenworth *Times* publishes a communication from some body, who signs himself "Secretary of Mexican Aid League." This league, he says, has been set on foot in aid of the Juarez Government, through which it has obtained valuable land and mineral grants, to settle and improve which it is proposed to invite an emigration of Americans to Mexico. It is claimed that this league is spreading itself all over the Union. Its central headquarters are to be established at some point on the Missouri river most accessible to Northern Mexico, from whence colonies can start and at which supply depots can be established. This point will be either Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas City. Emigrant parties are promised ample outfits at the expense of the association. Contributions are invited. The payment of five dollars entitles to an honory membership, of ten dollars to maps, surveys and other documents, with the right of membership, and of one hundred dollars to interest in the land and mineral grants.

Bishop Hamlin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on the 23d inst., at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He was, many years ago, a member of the Ohio Conference, subsequently assistant editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, then editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, and chosen Bishop in 1844, a position that he soon after resigned on account of failing health.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

GRANT!!

A GREAT BATTLE

At Hand or Fought Yesterday.

A Blow by Grant.

Lee's Army Massed to Fight or Evacuate.

NOTHING IN THE PEACE RUMORS.

The Savannah Cotton.

Negro Troops in Richmond Fortifications.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

If heavy rains here all last night and to-day have not interfered, it is probable that a battle was fought beyond Petersburg this afternoon, or that the South Side Railroad was seized without a battle. Lee has massed his troops on his extreme right, opposite, in anticipation of this movement of ours, and being thus ready either to fight or to evacuate Richmond, beyond a doubt.

Mr. Seward was accompanied last night on his visit to the front by the British Charge de Affairs and the Spanish minister, which fact would give his trip an air of pleasure, rather than business.

There is nothing new, whether of fact or fancy, concerning the alleged peace negotiations at City Point.

Simeon Draper had a long interview with Secretary McCulloch to-day, concerning the Savannah cotton. He denies that private marks were obliterated; he says he got thirty-eight thousand five hundred bales; six thousand of it was Sea Island cotton, and that nearly all of it belonged to the rebel Government. It is to be sold in New York for currency.

Rebel deserters say that negro troops are being placed on the Richmond fortifications, but a very small number obtained, and no reliance placed in them by the citizens or by white rebel soldiers.

Sherman's Victory over Johnston

BATTLE AT BENTONVILLE, N. C.

REBEL LOSS 5,000.

Johnston Spreads a Net and is Caught.

Rebels get Thrashed and Retreat.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 30.

The *Herald's* Goldsboro correspondent says: During Sunday's fight General Slocum sent four messages to General Sherman that the left wing had been pounced upon by Johnston's entire army, and asking for assistance. General Sherman moved troops rapidly forward, when General Slocum's dispatch managed to find him, that the rebels had ceased firing of the 20th. Hazen's division of the 15th corps, Geary's of the 20th corps, and Brind's of the 14th corps, reported on the field, having marched all night from near Goldsboro'. Generals Howard, Will Logan's and Blair's corps, came up on the right by way of Cox's brigade, and at noon of the 21th Sherman's army was in line before Joe Johnston, ommanding who knew it to be. The enemy abandoned the line facing west during the night of the 19th and took up one facing south, yet not exactly uncovering the road to Goldsboro over which the left wing must travel. Morgan moved up and faced the new line, Hazen's division went in on the right and the connection was complete. During the afternoon of the 20th inst., General Logan's corps pressed out from the front, while Gen. Mower's division of Blair's corps attacked and carried a couple of lines on the right. They penetrated to a point where they could hear general conversation in the rebel hospitals, which they were stopped by darkness, and the line they could not carry. On Monday night Johnston retreated through the lines, leaving his Bentonville and Brought off a large number of our wounded, left by the enemy in his hasty flight. One of Sherman's guns, lost in the fight of Sunday, was recovered in the woods. Rebel statements show their loss to be 5,000 killed and wounded. Some of Johnston's troops marched forty miles the day before the fight, coming from beyond Smithfield. That General's plan was, as he explained it to his troops on Saturday, General Hardee rode around the lines Thursday morning, to strike one of Gen. Slocum's corps, and crush it while Weitzel and Schofield kept the others off. General Slocum was to be decoyed into the Bentonville nett by a small force cavalry, when the infantry were to spring on him. Hoke's North Carolinians and S. D. Lee's Tennesseans, and Hardee's Charlestonians all fought us, estimated at 25,000 men. It may comfort them to know that they were whipped by nine brigades of infantry and one of cavalry and five batteries of artillery.

The casualties among the officers of the 14th corps, in the late battle in North Carolina: Maj. W. G. Eaton, commanding the 13th Michigan; Lieut. J. A. Steel, 42d Ind.; Lieut. E. Midgley, 21st Wis.; Lieut. C. Dewey, 33th Ind.; Capt. J. H. Lowe, 38th Ind.; Capt. H. Elgin, 21st Ohio; Lieut. A. Phillips, 21st Ohio; Lieut. G. T. Beers, 78th Ill.; Lieut. N. Moser, 22d Illinois.

The following commissioned officers were wounded: Captain W. B. Wicker, 21st Ohio; Captain W. C. Hallopeter, 38th Indiana; Capt. Scott Swan, 88th Indiana; Lieut. A. Wilkevens, 104th Illinois; Lieut. Isaac Slate, 88th Illinois; Lieut. Geo. Serley, 88th Indiana; Lieut. E. Rutledge, 42d Indiana; Lieut. John Gilson, 33d Indiana; Lieut. Thomas Jones, do; Captain John F. French, 86th Illinois, severely; Lieut. W. W. Bates, 21st Michigan, severely; Lieutenant T. W. Lyons, 21st Michigan; Lieut. W. Millard, 21st Michigan; Lieut. Abraham Berlow, 21st Michigan, captured; Lieut. Julius Litle, 13th Michigan, captured; Lieut. Jacob Cass, 38th Ohio; Capt. Wiley Hazard, 38th Indiana; Corp. J. A. Shekals, do.; Capt. Thomas Higgins, 11th Michigan; Lieut. Patrick Kelly, do., killed; Lieut. Cornelius Lossy, 14th Michigan; Lieut. Henry Davis, do.; Lieut. Thos. Frawley, do.; Capt. Eben. White, 16th Illinois; Lieut. Wm. Somerville, do.; Lieut. Watson, do.; Capt. S. B. Morehead, 12ist Ohio; Capt. C. P. Davis, do.; Lieut. O. M. Scott, do.; Lieut. Lieut. M. E. Willoughby, do.; Lieut. S. Long, do.; Lieut. Henry Heimuller, 106th Ohio; Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce, 98th Ohio; Brevet Brigadier General Benjamin D. Fearing, right hand; Captain G. M. Cantrell, Provost Marshal, 3d Brigade, Capt. J. H. Sumners, 52d Ohio; Lieut. Gen. Scroggs, 175th Illinois; Lieut. John Gooding; 24d Indiana; Lieut. Thomas Jones, do; Captain John F. French, 86th Illinois, mortally. Capt. W. B. Bogardus, 86th Illinois; Lieut. Sol. L. Zinser, do.; Lieut. Wilbur F. Hogg, do; Major Willis G. Clark, 17th Ohio, severely. Lieut. S. G. Prentice, 80th Ohio; Lieut. S. D. Webb, commanding 19th Indiana battery, mortally.

Visit of Sherman to Grant.

THE HEROES IN COUNCIL.

SHERMAN ENTIRELY CONFIDENT.

The Spring Campaign Laid Out,

Sherman's Return to North Carolina

NEW YORK, March 30.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special says General Sherman, on Monday evening, reported in person to General Grant, at City Point. The interview was cordial and friendly in the extreme. A number of General Grant's staff and corps commanders were present at the reception of General Sherman, who was accompanied by several members of his staff. General Sherman, in reply to the congratulations presented to him, represented that his success was assured from the commencement; and the enemy was unable to make any serious opposition. His boys had no trouble at all in chasing the rebels. Generals Grant and Sherman, after a brief consultation in head quarters tent, had an interview with the President. Gen. Sherman gave Mr. Lincoln a graphic and hopeful account of his operations, and represented his army as able of accomplishing the grandest results.

A council was held during the evening at which the President, Gens. Grant, Sherman, Meade, Ord and Sheridan, were present. The session was a prolonged one, and no doubt related to the spring campaign now inaugurated. On Tuesday morning Gen. Sherman took leave of his old companions in arms, and returned to Goldsboro in a special dispatch boat.

Sherman to his Troops.

Glorious Result of their Campaign.

Greatest Achievements in Modern Warfare.

After a brief Respite the Army to go forward Again.

NEW YORK, March 30.

General Sherman has issued the following congratulatory order to his army:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISS., IN THE FIELD, near Bentonville, N. C., March 23, 1865.

The General commanding announces to the army that yesterday it beat on its chosen ground the concentrated army of the enemy, who fled in disorder, leaving his dead, wounded, and prisoners in our hands, and burning his bridges on his retreat. On the same day Major General Schofield, from Newbern, entered and occupied Goldsboro, and Major General Terry, from Wilmington, secured Cox's brigade in crossing, and laid a pontoon bridge across the Neuse river, so that our campaign has resulted in a glorious success. After a march of the most extraordinary character, nearly five hundred miles over swamps and rivers deemed impassable to others, at the most inclement season of the year, and drawing our supplies from the poor and wasted country, we reach our destination in good health and condition. I thank the army and assure it our Government and people honor them for this new display of their physical and moral qualities, which reflect honor upon the whole nation. You shall now have rest, and after receiving all supplies that can be brought from the rich granaries and storehouses of our magnificent country, again embark on new and untried dangers.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General Commanding.

Sheridan in the Saddle.

New Raid on the Enemy's Communications.

The Finishing Stroke to be Dealt.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Information received in this city states that Gen. Sheridan started on the 27th on a new expedition, and by this time is well on his way toward giving the finishing stroke to the remaining communications with Richmond.

Captured Rebel Battle Flags.

More Bunting Rags Tied on Sticks.

NEW YORK, March 30.

The *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac special says: The battle flags taken from the enemy now lie in the office of the Assistant Adjutant General. They are mere rags of bunting tied on limprovised sticks of pine wood, and have evidently been in many fights. The flags will be sent to Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SUCCESS OF GRANT'S PLANS.

MORE RUMORS OF PEACE.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

HOW HE STANDS TOWARDS US.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The military men at the War Department are loud in their praise of the matchless strategy which has been displayed by Lieutenant General Grant, in effecting a combination of three armies, commanded by Generals Sherman, Schofield and Terry, at Goldsboro. And General Sherman has added to his fame, by his march through the spring mud of the Carolinas, completely deceiving the enemy as to his objective point, and handsomely whipping "the lion in his path," or rather the lion's whelps, Hardee and Johnston; for old Lee, or to speak more plainly, General Lee, remained in the rear.

If the united armies at Goldsboro can but get fairly between Raleigh and Richmond, we shall see General Grant in possession of the rebel capital. The Army of the James and Potomac are in excellent condition—indeed a general officer says that the fighting on Saturday for the repossession of Fort Steadman, was more desperate than has been witnessed in the Army of the Potomac since the battles at Bull Run or Fredericksburg.

The peace rumor of this morning is that the President has summoned Gen. Sherman to City Point, and that Grant, Sherman and Meade will be authorized to enter into negotiations with General Lee and two of his generals, at some place not to be designated, but chronicle it as the leading topic of metropolitan gossip. Few here believe that the President will go, the fairest way to kill a rumor is to assert it, and there is a general impression that there is not to be much more fighting. If this be the case, the leading anti-slavery politicians will be disappointed, and they already see that the continuance of the conflict only emancipates the colored race.

Major Eckert, of the War Department, was examined to-day before the Committe on the Conduct of the War, is not a believer in peace negotiations.

The remarks of Lord Palmerston in the British House of Commons, on the 15th inst., are regarded here as indicating a desire to conciliate this country, and give ground for hoping that her Majesty's Government may, after all, be ready to remunerate those Americans who have suffered by the piratical depredations of the Alabama, and other rebel corsairs fitted out in English ports.

The British Legation here has information that Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce was to have sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 25th inst., so you may look for new developments next week, and a record of his diplomatic services may not be uninteresting:

Sir Frederick was appointed to succeed the late Lord Ashburton's special mission here in February, 1842, and was the favorite among the intelligent young gentlemen who composed the suite of the latter. He was then sent as Minister to China, where he was Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong from 1844 to 1846. He was then accredited to Portugal during the civil war there, and Governor of Newfoundland, June, 27, 1846; Consul General in the Republic of Bolivia, July 24, 1847; Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic of the Uruguay, August 29, 1851; Agent and Consul General in Egypt, August 3, 1858. In 1857 he was accredited as Lord Elgin's special mission to China, and brought home the treaty, for which he was appointed a Knight Companion of the Bath. On the death in December, 1858, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, but was prevented from proceeding to Pekin by the Chinese. Hostilities ensued, the Taku forts in the Peiho were captured by the British (aided by the Americans,) in 1859, and although the treaty of peace was ratified in 1860, the British mission was not established at Pekin until 1861. Sir Frederick was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1862.

From what is known here of Sir Frederick's family and of his personal intercourse with Hon. Anson Burlingame, our Minister at Pekin, hopes have been entertained that he would befriend as a friend to the Union and to the emancipation movement. But his leading anti-slavery men of England, who are also peacemen, deplore the appointment. That veteran writer, Lieutenant-General Perronet Thompson, says in a communication recieved here to-day:

What single point was there in his previous experience which could recommend him to the office? Was it the negotiating for permission to send an embassy to Pekin, and then sending it in a fleet of war vessels? or was it the advancing a military position under cover of a flag of truce, and then shutting the Summer Palace of the Emperor of China because it was in the way? The ablest and most active organ of the party calling itself conservative, frankly acknowledges at the time that the practices in China were not what would have been tolerated in Europe. By what rule of policy should such energy and consequent success be transferred to America?

There is no concealing that the friends of peace and the enemies of slavery see danger in the appointment, and if the strenth of the opponents prevents its being said in Parliament, it is only the more reason for its being said in such ways as are left.

Gen. Thompson is far advanced in years, and his apprehensions are not probably well founded. Sir Frederick Bruce will doubtless negotiate with Mr. Seward very differently from the manner in which he has held diplomatic intercourse with Prince Kung.

We are prepared, says the New York *Commercial*, to receive advices of the decline of Five-twenties at London; for large amounts have been sent thither during the past few weeks on consignment, which would naturally depress the price. The decline, however, can only be temporary, as the demand in the German market would promote a speedy recovery. Besides, the news of the decline of gold to 150, will naturally appreciate their value in all the European markets.

A fire broke out Thursday morning in the Athenæum Building, Superior street, Cleveland, which resulted in damage to the amount of $40,000. The fire commenced in the upper story, used for the purpose of a variety show, kept by A. Montpelier, whose loss is $3,000. The second floor, on which there was a number of offices, was also considerably damaged. The contents of the stores on the street were seriously injured by water. The building was insured for $8,000, which will cover all losses.

Important from Mobile.

GENERAL CANBY'S EXPEDITION

Mobile, Montgomery and Selma to Fall

A Clean Sweep at Hand

FORT GAINES, near Mobile, March 20.
Via CAIRO, March 29.

To-day the 16th Army Corps under General A. J. Smith, familiarly known as Smith's guerillas, recently transferred to this department is crossing over to Cedar Point, on the main land, from Dauphin Island, where it has been encamped for a few weeks past. From Cedar Point it will probably move directly on the fortifications of Mobile, which is distant about twenty-five miles.

The 13th Corps, under General Granger, crossed over several days since, and is now on its way to invest the rear of Mobile. The forces which left Pensacola some days ago under Gen. Steele, have not since been heard from, but will doubtless turn up at the right time and place. There is such a combination of movements now in operation against this part of rebeldom that I think it must result in the speedy downfall of Mobile, and the capture of the interior cities of Selma and Montgomery, together with the entire length of the Alabama river. Of the strength of the force operating in this department it would not be proper to speak, but it is sufficient to say that General Canby has under his command troops sufficient to capture the three cities above mentioned, singly, or to move a column on each place and take them all at the same time What his policy may be is only known to himself and personal staff.

As to the number of rebel troops now defending Mobile, no correct estimate can be made Deserters from the rebel army variously report them from 8,000 to 15,000, and that the city is well fortified and will be defended to the last —of which fact I have not the least doubt; but as the "last ditch" is an indefinite name or place, and liable to be stumbled into almost any day, I do not think you need be at all surprised if the valorous defenders of Mobile take it into their heads to imitate the example of their enlivening brethren of Charleston and Savannah, and decamp some of these dark nights, forgetting to take with them their heavy siege guns and other necessary implements of war. That they will not be able to resist the forces now moving on their works is a fact as clear as noon day, and cannot be deluded by the hope of defeating or even checking him.

The movements of General Canby, though not rapid, are made after mature deliberation and with a view to results. The people of the north may become a little restless at the slowness of our movements, but just assure them that things are progressing favorably in the Department of the Gulf, and that as fast as we move northward the States of Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama, are forever cleared of the rebel hordes who have so long had supreme command. Our movements, if not rapid, will at least be decisive.

THE BATTLE OF FORT STEADMAN.

THE SUDDENNESS OF THE ATTACK.

The correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* with the army, speaks of the late battle of Fort Steadman as follows:—The battle to-day at Fort Steadman, of which I have just telegraphed you a condensed account, was wholly exceptional in its character, and like nothing else in the history of the war. The surprise of our men at an early dawn was at that point of our long line where the opposing pickets lie nearest together. At the point where the rebels made their first rush the line of pickets is not more than twenty-five feet apart, and all along in that vicinity for a mile the distance is generally less than a hundred yards. The main lines of the contending armies and rebel, are also very near together, and a strong man could throw a stone from the walls of Fort Steadman to the rebel line that confronts it. It is doubtless this proximity that has bred contempt of danger, and caused the unwatchfulness that on Sunday morning came so near giving us a terrible disaster this morning. The soldiers have a story that the pickets of both armies had little to do with each other the live long night through, in a game of cards on the narrow strip of neutral ground, when the enemy made their rush, but I hardly credit the statement. Be that as it may, the rebels were formed the Union picket line are left to tell the tale. The alarm which they gave was so brief and startling that the Union men did not succeed, so well timed and so skillfully executed that Fort Steadman, one of the strongest works on our entire left into the hands of the enemy without material resistance. The men sleeping in the bomb proofs were awakened by the shouts, yelling and the flashing of fire arms. The rebels at the same time took in the same manner other forts in the chain of defences, but the delay in the main line gave us for I as a whole army to have marched through in column of divisions.

Wall Street Outlook.

[From the New York Commercial.]

Money is decidedly easier. The decline in prices, while the volume of the currency remains stationary, naturally produces an abundance of money. This effect, however, has already developed itself only partially. All outstanding contracts are based upon the higher range in prices, and until these are liquidated the requirements for money will continue about the same as heretofore. It will be when outstanding contracts are almost wholly based upon the reduced prices that we shall experience a plethora of money. Those who maintain that the relation of the volume of money and prices is the only thing that practically determines the value of greenbacks, ought now, in consistency with their theory, to prepare themselves for a considerable rise in prices, till prices become re-adjusted to the volume of the currency. Will they dare to do so?

This week's gain in the volume of money may be expected to produce, ere long, a sharp decline in the rate of interest. This is foreseen by capitalists, and some are beginning to confide in the conclusion that, as the result of the increase of money, we are to have an active run of speculation. This would appear to be taking too much for granted.

In an ordinary condition of affairs, inflation generally results from low rates of interest, but the present inflation of the currency presents such grave obstacles to speculative ventures, and the uncertainties about the immediate future are so great, that few men would be found bold enough to venture extensively on speculation, however strong might be the inducements offered them by the condition of the money market.

Late News Items.

The rebels call the engagement of Saturday morning last the battle of Hares Hill.

The new Ironsides is now on her way to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where she has been ordered for repairs.

The Government is engaged in erecting very extensive and heavy works at Chattanooga, among which are machine shops, saw mills water works and large warehouses for the storage of supplies—all evincing a determination to hold it permanently as a military post.

The Welland *Telegraph*, of last week, states that the prospect of an early opening of navigation on the Welland Canal is not very favorable. The canal continues to be the high road of travel for teams from Port Colborne to Port Robinson. Lake Erie, as far as the eye can reach from Port Colborne is one vast field of ice.

It is thought that the United States Senate will refuse a seat to John P. Stockton, assumed to be elected Senator from New Jersey. He had only forty votes, while there were forty-one against him. Such a case has never arisen before.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: "It appears to us as if General Grant was looking for a retreat or falling back of the foe, and keeps in readiness to pounce upon them in such an event. If the rebels attempt to retreat to the Danville road, you may look for a big foot-race, for we shall be right on them in about four hours' time after their departure. Our worst people but one, such other than it is impossible for the enemy to abandon theirs without the movement being discovered immediately."

Mr. John Agnew, formerly general agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but latterly in the employ of the Government, while in the bath-room attached to his boarding house, in Wheeling, on Tuesday evening, accidentally shot himself to death.

About one o'clock Tuesday morning a fire broke out at Parkersburg, West Virginia, which destroyed an entire block of buildings owned by Mr. Hutchinson. Loss $60,000; no insurance. The First National Bank occupied one of the buildings, but saved all its effects.

Several changes are announced to take place in the Wheeling banks on the 1st proximo. Mr. B. M. Enoff, as president and cashier of the Peoples' Bank, and A. C. McKee, as treasurer of the Saving's Institution, have formed a partnership, and are going to Philadelphia to engage in a general brokerage and banking business. The place of the former is to be supplied by Mr. Joseph Updegraff and the latter by A. C. Quarrier, both long and favorably known as leading clerks in the Merchant's and Mechanic's Bank.

Boring for coal is becoming as popular about Steubenville as boring for oil is popular elsewhere. On all the farms about Steubenville, preparations are being made to sink shafts, and abandoned mines are again to be put in operation.

The Money Order Bureau of the Postoffice Department will have increased the number of its agencies throughout the country by the 1st of May to five hundred. Most of these will be established in the west.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Latest Rebel News.

Thomas Preparing a Formidable Advance,

The Richmond and Petersburg Lines.

From the Shenandoah Valley.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Abandonment of Rebel Sea Coast Defences

NEW YORK, March 30.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 27th says:—Intelligence received here leads to the belief that General Thomas is preparing a formidable advance either into South Western Virginia, or Western North Carolina. He is now reported at Knoxville with 15,000 men, while a portion of his force is thrown forward as far east as Morristown. He has repaired the East Tennessee Railroad to Bull's Gap, and is still engaged in putting it in order for running in the direction to Bristol.

The same papers says: Sherman's army contains 42,000 men, with ninety-six guns.

The Raleigh *Progress* of the 23d says: It is generally understood in Roman and Schofield have formed a junction at or near Goldsboro, and General Johnston holds a strong position between us and them.

A number of prisoners and wounded arrived yesterday, but we refrain from going into particulars.

Our foreman printer, and all, were pressed yesterday evening by the State authority, and that too while the streets were full of blockade runners, speculators, and loungers. General Johnston will do all that skill and bravery can effect. We must wait the issue of events as calmly as we can.

From Richmond papers of the 25th we extract the following. The *Whig* contains the subjoined dispatch:

PETERSBURG, March 24.—The enemy is believed to be making preparations to move, but nothing has transpired to indicate in what direction. Great activity has been observed in rear of his lines in the last day or two. It is reported that a column is moving out on the Jerusalem plank road. Otherwise all is quiet.

(From the Dispatch of the 24th.)

Nothing of interest has occurred on the Richmond and Petersburg lines. On the north side all is quiet, Grant's army in front of Petersburg has for several days been in some commotion, which seems to indicate that he is either sending off troops to North Carolina, or preparing to take another move against the Southside Railroad.

(From the Richmond Sentinel, March 25.)

There are indications that Grant intends a movement both on the north and south side of the James—one intended as a feint, while he will put his main force against the other. If he succeeds in deceiving Gen. Lee as to the real point of attack it will be the first time.

The Lynchburg *Republican* says that the reported advance up the Valley of a considerable force of Yankee infantry is incorrect, there is no infantry this side of Martinsburg. Thanks to the malicious Lincoln and the slimy Seward, these submissionists were left without a crumb of comfort from Abraham's table.

Even the reconstructionists have with great unanimity repudiated the husks that were so generously offered them, and have returned to their duty and their country's cause, with the cry of "war to the knife." The glorious spirit displayed throughout the whole Confederacy will bring rich fruit in the coming campaign; and the upstarts of the North, who, having fattened and grown lusty on our generosity in the past, would now play conquerors and tyrants, shall yet learn the "might that slumbers in a freeman's arm."

Let other people but use the temptations of ease and luxury; let them but cultivate true manhood and a Spartan defiance of hardships, and let them but hate the false and treacherous foe, who has first swindled us, then deceived us, then outraged us, and who, finally, would crush, conquer and enslave us, and we shall be doubly nerved for suffering and revenge.

We have already the glimmering of the dawn of better success. From Lee, in the west, and from Johnston in the south, we have tokens that the tide of defeat that has so steadily set against us has reached its flood. Let us observe success, and with this campaign Heaven yet be ours.

[From the Dispatch of the 25th.]

A gentleman, a refugee, has placed at the disposal of reliable parties in this city a large sum of money to be expended in the purchase of slaves who will voluntarily enlist in the army. The manumission papers of the slaves so purchased will be placed in proper hands, to be delivered when they have performed good service or been honorably discharged. It is hoped that patriotic masters will (if they cannot afford to manumit and offer their slaves as a free gift to the army) send them forward, and dispose of them at reduced prices, for the purpose of having them enter the military service of the country. Gentlemen in the country can direct their letters to "Major Turner, commanding rendezvous for recruiting colored troops, Richmond, Virginia." Any number of negroes for sale on reasonable terms, can be disposed of readily if sent to this city.

[From the Enquirer of the 28th.]

Daily accessions are made to Major Turner's colored troops, now being drilled and organized at Smith's Factory, on the corner of Twenty-first and Cary streets, by Lieut. Virginius Bosleux. At 4 o'clock yesterday we witnessed a drill at their barracks, and have no hesitation in saying that for the time they have been at it, as much aptness and proficiency was displayed as is usually shown by any white troops we have ever seen.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Tax on Tobacco and Cigars.

State Banks Converted into National Banks.

Early Junction of Sherman's and Meade's Armies.

Rebel Prisoners Captured at Fort Steadman.

They desire to take oath of Allegiance.

Negro Troops in Richmond Entrenchments.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 30.

Instructions will be sent to Internal Revenue officers to-morrow, to the effect that after the first of April cigarettes will be taxed as follows: Thirty-five cents per pound upon smoking tobacco of which they are made, and completed cigarettes per centum ad valorem. Cut tobacco may be inspected in boxes before packing at the place of its manufacture.

It has been ascertained at the currency bureau that the State banks of New York are rapidly being converted into National Banks. The banks all over the country manifest a similar disposition. The law allows the National Banks to issue one-sixth of their circulation in notes of less denomination than five dollars. The Currency Bureau has received some such money which will be issued to banks in the order of organization.

In view of the early addition of General Sherman's army to those of General Meade and General Ord, under the administration of Provost Marshal General Fairlie, it has been found necessary to relieve General Patrick of the details of the Marshal's office by transferring them to Brigadier General Macey, sometime ago appointed Provost Marshal of Meade's army.

General Halleck has decided that one hundred and forty-six rebel prisoners, a portion of those captured on Saturday, at Fort Steadman, who claimed they surrendered on condition that they be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to this Government shall be held for the present, but they shall not be exchanged against their will. In obedience to this decision the prisoners were returned to Point Lookout to-day.

A deserter from the rebel army, who arrived here yesterday, and who is an Alabama planter, reports that the rebel authorities have already placed a number of negro troops in the entrenchments surrounding Richmond, but they are afraid to trust them in large bodies, and as a precautionary measure negroes are simply formed into battalions.

This afternoon Miss Mary Harris, who it will be remembered, shot Lieut. Burroughs, clerk in the Treasury Department, was arraigned in the Criminal Court on an indictment charging her with the crime found by the Grand Jury on Tuesday last.

Union Prisoners in the South.

Their Treatment by the Rebels.

LIBBY PRISON REALLY MINED

REBEL FEAR OF THE PRISONERS.

Report of Rebel Congressional Committee.

NEW YORK, March 30.

The *Times* publishes extracts from the report of the Committee of the Rebel Congress on the treatment of Union prisoners at Richmond and in other places. The committee make comparison between the treatment of rebels under the order of the authorities, who pretended to be afraid that the prisoners would break out and join the rebel forces, and formidable attempts on their part would have sent the poor fellows whirling in the air. As to general treatment, the committee claim that Union prisoners were as well fed and cared for as their own soldiers.

THE NIAGARA FALLS PEACE MISSION.

NEW YORK, March 30.

A Manchester, England paper publishes a letter from Washington, which contains Greely's letter to Lincoln, and says that Lincoln directed him to write to the rebel leaders at Niagara Falls, to show their credentials, and expected their ultimatum. Greely suggested a plan of adjustment on the basis of the integrity of the Union, abandonment of slavery, and complete amnesty and restoration of privileges of citizenship. Lincoln will submit the plan to Congress on basis of whole population, and $400,000,000 Government stocks paid to slave States.

A Moving Army.

Few persons have an idea of an army in motion. The last number of the *United Service Gazette*, supplies some statistics which will instruct the reader: In the campaign of the past summer, the Army of the Potomac, as near as we can arrive at the figures, appears to have numbered ordinarily about 125,000 effective fighting men. Its transportation is supposed to have consisted of about 4,200 wagons, 800 ambulances, 36,000 artillery, cavalry, ambulance and draught horses, 4,500 private horses, and 22,000 mules, making an aggregate in all of some 56,000 animals. This is just about one-third animals to men, about the same ratio as obtained during its Peninsular campaign and ever since, whereas the ratio among western armies, during the war, has always been about two-to-one, nearly one half, and generally very nearly two thirds animals to the men. The figures in round numbers, for the cavalry, during the Atlanta campaign, footed up generally about as follows: 120,000 effective fighting men, 6,500 wagons, 900 ambulances, 12,000 artillery, cavalry, ambulance and draught horses,

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Grant and Sherman.

The visit of SHERMAN to GRANT, on the James, is an event in the history of the war. Throughout the world they are the most conspicuous characters of the present time. One is the head, the other the chief instrument. Together they are expected to crush the rebellion and restore the authority of the Government over all the States. They are conspicuous not for this solely, or chiefly. Their achievements have made them famous everywhere, and caused them to take rank among the few men of all nations conspicuous for real greatness, resource and power, as military leaders.

It is nearly four months since SHERMAN left Atlanta and plunged into the heart of the Confederacy. For twenty days he was hidden from view. Starting from Savannah, after a brief rest, he has traversed the entire length of the Cotton States on the Atlantic coast, driven the enemy everywhere before him, caused Charleston to fall, gone whithersoever, captured whatsoever he willed, and brought his army to a point where it will henceforth cooperate in laying close siege to the rebel capital. The mind is nearly bewildered as it travels over the period and enumerates the events since these two chieftains separated on the Tennessee, to meet on the James. Where lives not the participant in military operations so stupendous. History records nothing that can compare with them. These two Generals meet, therefore, on the James under circumstances, considered with reference to the past, the present, or the future, of extraordinary interest, and the event, with its antecedents and relations, will be recorded as one of the most conspicuous of the war.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.—It is entirely certain that hereafter we are to have a national currency of uniform value in all parts of the country, rendering exchange between the East and West, or from the North and South, easy and regular. The security against counterfeiting will be another important advantage; the notes of every national bank being uniform in style and appearance, counterfeits will be easily detected, as all persons in the habit of receiving money will soon come to know every line and letter on the genuine plate.

The banks on the other hand will find their profits increased by being released from all the trouble of redeeming their issues, which once out will circulate at their face value all over the country, for no one will undertake the labor and expense of returning a note for redemption, which is guaranteed by the Government of the United States, is available for the payment of all taxes and duties in the country, and which every national bank in the land is obliged to receive on deposit at par.

The advantage which the government will derive from the general adoption of the national banking system will consist in having a secure resting place for a portion of its bonded debt, where it will not be forced upon the market for sale at every change in the demand for money, to impair the credit or value of the whole of the national issues,—and in interesting the whole people in the stability and integrity of the government finances, by making their ability to transact business and even to purchase the necessaries of life depend upon the inviolability of the federal compact.

ST. LOUIS ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A number of the wealthy citizens of St. Louis have been incorporated by the Missouri Legislature as "the St. Louis Academy of Music." The capital stock of the new corporation is one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. To every holder of at least five shares of stock may be allotted one reserved seat for all dramatic and operatic performances. No one stockholder, however, is to have the privilege of more than five such seats. They may be assigned or transferred with the stock, but the directors may cancel such allotment at their option, by paying the owner the price of the stock. The holders of these seats are to have no share in the profits or income of the corporation. From this it will be seen that St. Louis expects to have a first class Opera House, and so, we trust, will Pittsburgh, if our public spirited citizens take hold of the present movement to that end with a determination to make it successful.

A GOOD ARRANGEMENT.—The War Department, we understand, has consented to allow a person who wishes to save a relative or friend from the draft to volunteer in his stead, and so be classed as a substitute, which is usually allowed few of the privileges of volunteers. For instance, if the head of a family be drafted, it may be much more convenient for a son to go. Dr. SAUNDERS, of Philadelphia, last week visited Washington, and obtained the consent of the Department to allow such persons to be classed among the volunteers, receiving from the Bounty Fund Commission a certificate to that effect. By this means a better class of men are obtained by the Government than the substitutes who usually present themselves, and whose only object is to get the highest amount of pay.

UNSHAKEN.—Government securities continue to stiffen. The fact that they have fluctuated so little will not be lost on the public mind, but will cause them to be sought even more eagerly for investment. The "bear" clique appear to have retired from their herculean task of putting down the price of $1,250,000,000 of the steadiest securities on the market. The failure is not without instruction for others who may be tempted to attempt a like impossibility at some future day.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan have averaged about $2,000,000 per day, notwithstanding the monetary crisis, and there is only some $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 of the loan left. The number of small subscriptions have steadily increased, especially in the West, which shows that the people are taking the loan, which much makes up for any deficiency in the great financial centres.

THE SUPERIORITY of the COMMERCIAL as a newspaper is seen in the fact, that Wednesday morning our special despatches gave news that was transmitted to the Associated Press on Wednesday night, and published by our cotemporaries Thursday morning. This is not an unfrequent occurrence.

Cotton and Cotton Fabrics.

The great decline of Cotton has necessarily brought down the price of fabrics with a rush. Manufacturers and agents have been compelled to submit to the reduction or hold their goods. A leading jobbing house in New York last Tuesday, reported the following reduced rates of many of the staple articles:

New York Mills, bleached, at 42½c; Wamsutta, bleached, 38c.; Williamsville, 33c; Warren, O., 30c.; Bay Mills, 30c; Lowsdale, 26½c; Hill, 4-4, 29c.; Hope, 25½c.; Blackstone, 25c.; Attawayan, XX, 22c.

Brown Goods—Stark Sheeting, 42½c; Indian Head, 42½c; Appleton, 42½c; Medford, 37½c; Good Hope, 22½c; Swift River, 21c; Laurel D, 20c; Pepperell E, 31c; Pepperell R, 28c; Pepperell O, 26c; Pepperell N, 24c.

Ticks—Pemberton, A A, 55c.; Pemberton, X, 42c.; Pemberton E, 32½c.; Swift River, 35c; York, 32 inch, 62½c.; York, 30 inch, 55c; Amoskeag, ACA, 66c.

Denims—Amoskeag, 55c.; Blue Hill, 30c.

Prices are being rapidly based on cotton at about 50 cents per pound, and while many goods have already reached this mark others are held back only by the scarcity of some particular styles in market.

The following are the quotations for Atlantic goods:

Heavy Sheeting, (A) H, 37 inch, 45c; Medium Sheeting, (A) V, 37 inch, medium, 38c; Heavy Shirting, (A) V, 30 inch, 36c.; Blue Sheeting, (A) L, 36½ inch, 33c.

We place these quotations conspicuously before the public that they may know what they ought to pay for fabrics of general consumption. There is not the slightest prospect that there will be a rallying of cotton; the chances are in favor of a further decline, and if dealers do not recede with the manufacturers now, it is quite likely they will have to do so, before long or keep their goods.

What are the Rebels Doing?

The questions, What will the rebels do? What will LEE do? What will become of Davis? have become familiar by repitition. These questions are very naturally suggested by the desperate condition of their affairs. No doubt, the leading conspirators are often interrogating themselves with similar inquries, and find it far from an easy thing to supply a satisfactory answer. Seeing them invested by large and confident Union armies, we naturally are curious to know what they will do to avoid the crushing which those armies are intended to give them.

While they still have a large force to rely upon, an army not much short of a hundred thousand men, it might be useful and seasonable, just now, to inquire, what are they doing? It cannot be supposed that they are inactive, that General LEE is brooding over his misfortunes, without doing anything to improve his condition. Concentration has been their policy for some time past. Our armies, both those which have been in motion, and that which has been on "watch and ward" near Richmond, have greatly impeded their efforts, and now make their concentration a misfortune rather than a benefit. But still the rebels are, no doubt, putting forth every possible effort to prepare for the hardest pressure they have ever yet felt. They are hastening up their negroes to the proper drill and discipline; they are menacing different points of our lines; they are stimulating the drooping spirits of their soldiers, by every species of falsity; they are concocting all sorts of schemes for evading the shock as long as possible. LEE may be cherishing the hope of being able, by a bold stroke, to break through our lines, though his desperate attempts have thus far been disastrous to him. Or he may expect, by assuming the appearance of a strength which he does not possess, to secure, in the end, better terms of capitulation.

Whatever they are doing it will be well to watch them closely. We have not a doubt that our Generals are doing both these things as the occasion demands.

REBEL TRICKS.—When it was reported that two brigades of the enemy, during the fight of the 25th, showed evident signs of a wish to surrender, we thought it was quite as well that our battery was so placed as to prevent it. An accession of two brigades, with their arms in their hands, and in so close a contest as that was, we thought might prove rather a dubious, if not a dangerous transfer of forces. The old Trojan caution occurred to our mind, "*Timeo Danaos, et don a ferentis*,"—Brigades, under arms, are not apt to desert in a body.

It is now reported that they did on Monday, what they failed to do on Saturday. We fondly hope they got the due punishment of their deception. An enemy that abuses the sacred flag of truce, as the rebels have often done, that murders prisoners, that sets fire to hospitals, ought not to be trusted in the smallest degree in anything, nor in the smallest measure to be respected.

British Sentiment.

[20 SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., March 29, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The following extract is taken from a letter recently received by a lady in Allegheny city from a relative in England. I send it to you for insertion, should you consider it worthy of a place in your paper:

"You Americans are, or seem to be, under a great mistake with regard to the feelings of us Britishers—as you call us. You seem to think we are all for the South, but I can say, without fear of contradiction, that we, as a nation, are anxious that this awful contest now going on may eventuate in the maintenance of the Northern power, the complete overthrow of that dreadful evil, slavery. We are, therefore, waiting with anxiety for the complete success of the Northern arms. We assure you that our noble President and our beloved cousins of the North have risen a hundred fold in our estimation since they have battled so nobly for the abolition of slavery and for civil and religious liberty, and you will lay us under no small obligation by making our sentiments known among our beloved Kinsfolks."

Personal.

R. S. Osborn, the newspaper correspondent charged with giving contraband information relative to the movement of Porter's fleet, on Wilmington, has been transferred from the Old Capitol prison to the care of Major Gen. Dix, for trial.

General Robert Anderson is in Washington, *en route* for Charleston, to carry out the President's order in relation to raising the old flag over Fort Sumter.

Miss Laura Keene, the actress, has purchased a farm of one hundred acres of land, with a valuable orchard of apple, cherry, and other fruit trees, about two miles north of New Bedford, Mass.

Brevet Brigadier General N. B. McLaughlin, captured on Saturday last, during the assault on Fort Steadman, who is a captain of the 6th United States cavalry, and a resident of Ochoa, New York, graduated at West Point in 1861, and served with his regiment until October, 1862; then he was appointed Colonel of the First Massachusetts, and led that regiment at Cunningham's Run and at Gettysburg, repulsing a fierce attack of a superior rebel force in the latter fight.

Jackson Haines, the American skater, was at last accounts at St. Petersburg, where he had given skating exhibitions before the Empé or and his family, and also gave public exhibitions on the Neva, near the Winter Palace. By invitation of the American Consul at Cronstadt, and the Russian naval officers there—many of whom had been to this country—he proved the ice performers to be no novices. St. Petersburg to the former place. Here he was presented with a gold medal set in diamonds. At Moscow are not enough to send five thousand people, has been built expressly for his exhibitions. At St. Petersburg, on the 22d of February, he gave an exhibition and by special permission of the Emperor he had the American flag floating over the little house on the ice which he used for a dressing room. His picture has appeared in the illustrated paper, along with the prominent opera singers and other notabilities of the day.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Pentecost, of the 100th Pennsylvania (Roundhead) Regiment, killed in the battle before Fort Steadman, on Saturday last, was born and raised in Westmiddletown, Washington county, Pa., where his father's family resides. He graduated at Washington College, some six or seven years ago, and went to Texas, where at the breaking out of the war, he was teaching School. He immediately returned as a private soldier in Col. Templeton's company, of the Roundhead regiment, but was at once elected a lieutenant. He was with the regiment through South Carolina, through the Peninsula campaign, and in East Tennessee and Mississippi. When their term of service expired, he reorganized the regiment and was made Lieutenant Colonel, and has been in Grant's army ever since. No braver soldier has fought or fallen in this war.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

In the Charleston, South Carolina *Courier*, of the 18th inst., a copy of which we have before us we notice a communication from John A. Hennessy, Major, commanding the 624 regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, in regard to hoisting the first flag over Fort Sumter, and also in Charleston city. He says: "The United States flag was first raised on Fort Sumter by myself, with a detachment of my regiment, the 624 Pennsylvania Volunteers, fifteen men, at twenty minutes before eight o'clock on Saturday morning, February 18th, after which I proceeded to Fort Ripley, took down the rebel flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, then proceeded to castle Pinckney and hoisted the same flag there. I immediately started for the Atlantic Docks, Charleston, Colonel Bennett being in my boat, having boarded me at the harbor between Sumter and Fort Ripley.) Arriving at the dock my flag was immediately hoisted, and as the balance of the regiment arrived, in connection with a detachment of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, took possession of the Post Office, Citadel, Arsenal, and all public buildings. The Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers was the first in the city of Charleston, and placed the first flag on its shores, as also on Sumter, Fort Ripley and Castle Pinckney. They formed the first guards in the city over all public buildings and property, and with the exception of a detachment of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, there were no other troops in the city for several hours afterwards."

THE MORGAN RAID.—The report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the claims for spoliations committed in Ohio by the famous Morgan raid has just been presented to the Ohio Legislature, and a bill has been introduced for the payment of all the claims allowed, amounting in the aggregate to $576,250. The amount of claims before the commissioners was: For damages by the rebels, $409,372 76; for damages by United States forces, $62,319 67; for damages by militia, $13,222 60; total, $678,915 03. Amounts allowed, as "just and equitable upon the evidence:" Damages by the rebels, $428,108; damages by the United States forces, $141,839; damages by the militia, $6,202; total, $576,225. The injury inflicted by the rebels amounted to $429,108, and the Union forces, in pursuit took property directly from the citizens, amounting to $148,057. The property stolen by the rebels, as above stated, includes more than $500 horses, the greater part of which were accounted for to the citizens; but which were recaptured by the Union forces, and went directly to the benefit of the General Government. The value of this property was not less than $250,000. The United States army was, therefore, practically, though irregularly, benefited to the amount of $308,057.

The citizens think it is the intention of the General commanding at Mobile to fire the city when it is attacked. It is estimated that 20,000 bales of cotton are piled up at the Ohio and Mobile station, ready to be sent away in case of attack. Hundreds of bales have been sent away during the past two months, many owners sending theirs away when so many troops left Mobile for South Carolina.

THE LATE BATTLES.

Letter from the 139th Regiment, P. V.—Success of the Late Movement on the Enemy—Gallantry of our Troops—List of Casualties in the 102d and 139th Regiments.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CAMP OF 139TH P. V.,
NEAR PATRICK STATION,
March 26, 1865.

Having the opportunity of a special mail at an early hour this morning, I wrote you a short note, giving but a partial list of the casualties in this regiment. The excitement incident to the battle has subsided, and quiet reigns once more. The ground gained by this Corps has been strongly intrenched and will be held. The object of the movement is a complete success. Of course, like all reconnoissances, had it developed a weakness in the enemy, more would have been accomplished. The troops engaged had orders merely to capture the rebel skirmish line, and when that was accomplished the movement was ended. The conduct of this Brigade excited the admiration of all who witnessed it, and receives the praise of having made the finest charge of the day, and of advancing farther than the rest of the Corps.

The movement demonstrated several important facts, among which I mention the conclusive evidence that the rebel soldiers are disheartened. They did not fight with their usual stubborness, and when our Brigade captured the skirmish line, about four hundred willing and joyous Johnnies were harvested. It lets down Southern pride a little to be captured in battle—they think that there can be no reproach put upon them. According to the southern idea of dignity, it requires great bravery to desert to us. Their deserters often tells us that many more would desert were it not that they do not want to be branded as deserters by their neighbors when they return home after the war closes, but that they pray to be taken prisoners after a little battle.

How far yesterday's fight will affect the future operations of the army I do not pretend to know. It seems very clear that the rebels are still in force about Petersburg, and the future solution of the important problem belongs to General Grant alone. The troops have returned to camp, are in splendid condition, and look not one whit the worse of the wear.

The following is a complete list of the casualties in the 139th:

KILLED.

Lieut. Michael Muslin, Co. D.
Capt. Jas. F. Brandon, Co. A.
Sergt. Otto Beohmig, Co. F.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Col. John G. Parr, hip, slight.
Adjt. D. L. Crawford, heel, slight.
Capt. A. C. Douglas, Co. A, right arm, severe.
Capt. John C. Sample, Co. I, head, slight.
Capt. G. H. Kinnard, Co. B, right arm and breast, severe.
Private Jonathan Farster, Co. B, neck and head, severe.
Private John Kness, Co. B, head, slight.
Private John Frank, Co. C, left arm, severe.
Private Robert Gardner, Co. F, head, slight.
Corp. Peter Kremple, Co. H, foot, slight.
Private James M. Hemphill, Co. H, ankle, slight.
Private Wm. H. Abers, Co. D, leg, severe.
Private Robert G. Crawford, Co. D, breast, severe.
Private William Ellsin, Co. I, stomach, slight.
Sergt. J. R. McCloskey, Co. K, head, slight.
Through the kindness of Lieut. Colonel Parr, of the 102d, I am able to send you a list of the losses in that regiment.

WOUNDED.

Sergt. William Weaver, Co. A, severely.
Private George McMurtie, Co. A, side, slight.
Private Wm. Cook, Co. C, left cheek, severe.
Private Joseph Apt, Co. B, slight.
Private Richard Harvey, Co. C, leg, slight.
Private Geo. Burger, Co. E, wrist, slight.
Corp. Henry Wasback, Co. I, abdomen, severe.
Private William Yore, Co. I, hip, severe.
Corp. Robert D. Duncan, Co. I, shoulder, slight.
Private Samuel Durmeyer, Co. I, foot.
Private John Snyder, Co. M, hand.

MISSING.

Private William H. Gould, Co. C.
Private Stuart Boyd, Co. I.
Private Benjamin Hosk, Co. I.

There were none killed, nor were any officers injured.

The 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Fifth Corps, have not been heard from, and could not procure a list. Lieut. Col. Ewing is reported slightly wounded.

Two new Pittsburgh companies recently join the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Captains Rush Tyler and Isaac Wright. They suffered no loss. Two companies—Captains William Trovillo and John L. McCormick—from the same place are attached to the 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 1st division, and were equally fortunate with the other companies I have mentioned.

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OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Late Reported Strikes in Venango.

Butler and Mercer Counties' Prospects.

Is the Venango Oil Yield Failing?

The California Oil Bubble Bursted.

The latest intelligence from Venango County is prolific of reported strikes, and we hear of them being made on nearly all the creeks in the county. A flowing well is reported to have been struck on the Parker Farm, at the junction of Oil and Pine Creeks, but the report lacks confirmation. An abandoned well on Bennehoff Run has been reamed out and drilled deeper, and a few days since, it is reported, commenced flowing oil and water, and now oil, at the rate of one hundred barrels per day, and increasing, with the sucker rods still in. The territory on Bennehoff Run has hitherto been considered dry land. On Bull Run, the Crafts well is reported to be flowing upwards of two hundred barrels per day; the McKinney well, on the same run, is also said to be flowing from fifteen to twenty barrels per day. A big strike was reported on Cherry Tree Run on Sunday last, but is not confirmed. In the neighborhood of Franklin several strikes are reported, but we have no satisfactory account of them.

Butler and Mercer Counties.

Wolf creek, a tributary of Slippery Rock creek, has attracted the attention of experienced oil seekers, who pronounce it equal to any of the streams in Venango county. The subjoined correspondence will give some idea of the activity in that quarter:

NORTH LIBERTY, March 25, 1865.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I send you a few items of the movements of the oil spirits on the waters of Wolf creek. Wolf creek and its tributaries drains a large portion of the eastern part of Mercer county, and empties into Slippery Rock about three miles northeast of Centreville, Butler county. About five miles of the south end of Wolf creek lies in Butler county. This stream, from its junction with Slippery Rock for more than twenty miles up, has been principally leased for oil, and the excitement along this stream and branches is now running very high. A Philadelphia company have now an engine on the farm of R. McKnight, where the Pittsburgh and Erie Pike crosses Wolf creek, and will have a well sunk in a very short time. J. R. Pringle, Esq., a merchant of North Liberty, in company with the Messrs. Caldwells, of Oil Creek, has purchased the well known Sinaner Farm, located on the creek, a short distance below the New Hope Woolen Factory, for one hundred and twenty dollars per acre. Dale, Esq., has sold his farm, situated two miles further up the creek, for one hundred dollars per acre. Oil Creek men, who have made their "pile," are purchasing farms along the creek and its branches, at much higher figures than those named. Experienced oil men have strong confidence in the oil enterprise being developed here. We expect a lively time on Wolf creek and its tributaries the coming season.

The Product of Venango county.

A correspondent residing in a neighboring county advances the opinion that the oil product of Venango county is in process of exhaustion, and claims "there are other parts of Pennsylvania, where the practical man of modern means—desiring to do a legitimate business in oil—will find lands at a moderate price, with better facilities of transportation; where the fluid may be found cheap and abundant, and the existence of oil as sure and well established as it can possibly be in Venango, that are the largest strikes nowadays there." How do they compare with the two thousand, twenty-five hundred and three thousand barrels wells of Pithole? Such a thing to be sure is puffing fact, but it's a fact, that Venango is living upon its reputation. To an ordinarily close observer like myself, the oil seems becoming exhausted in Venango. This should be matter of surprise to no one. The why and the how are easy to see at first. The wells in Venango were spouting wells, then flowing wells, then pumping wells, then failing wells, then exhausted wells; and any man that has ever been over the Oilvilles of Cornplanter, Sugar creek, Cherrytree, Allegheny, Tionesta and President, knows well the truth of what I say. I do think that the oil in Venango is a fraud, a humbug, and I do most emphatically mean and say, it is in process of exhaustion."

California as an Oil State.

Professors Whitney and Brewer, the State Geologists of California, announce that, in their opinion, Prof. Silliman has been entirely mistaken in his theories about the presence of petroleum in California, and that it is not to be found there. Asphaltum exists in large quantities in the region prospected by Prof. Silliman, but it is asserted to be flowing upwards of two hundred barrels per day; the McKinney well, on the same run, is also said to be flowing from fifteen to twenty barrels per day, and of advancing farther than the rest of the Corps.

The movement demonstrated several important facts, among which I mention the conclusive evidence that the rebel soldiers are disheartened. They did not fight with their usual stubborness, and when our Brigade captured the skirmish line, about four hundred willing and joyous Johnnies were harvested. It lets down Southern pride a little to be captured in battle—they think that there can be no reproach put upon them. According to the southern idea of dignity, it requires great bravery to desert to us. Their deserters often tells us that many more would desert were it not that they do not want to be branded as deserters by their neighbors when they return home after the war closes, but that they pray to be taken prisoners after a little battle.

How far yesterday's fight will affect the future operations of the army I do not pretend to know. It seems very clear that the rebels are still in force about Petersburg, and the future solution of the important problem belongs to General Grant alone. The troops have returned to camp, are in splendid condition, and look not one whit the worse of the wear.

The following is a complete list of the casualties in the 139th:

KILLED.

Lieut. Michael Muslin, Co. D.
Capt. Jas. F. Brandon, Co. A.
Sergt. Otto Beohmig, Co. F.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Col. John G. Parr, hip, slight.
Adjt. D. L. Crawford, heel, slight.
Capt. A. C. Douglas, Co. A, right arm, severe.
Capt. John C. Sample, Co. I, head, slight.
Capt. G. H. Kinnard, Co. B, right arm and breast, severe.
Private Jonathan Farster, Co. B, neck and head, severe.
Private John Kness, Co. B, head, slight.
Private John Frank, Co. C, left arm, severe.
Private Robert Gardner, Co. F, head, slight.
Corp. Peter Kremple, Co. H, foot, slight.
Private James M. Hemphill, Co. H, ankle, slight.
Private Wm. H. Abers, Co. D, leg, severe.
Private Robert G. Crawford, Co. D, breast, severe.
Private William Ellsin, Co. I, stomach, slight.
Sergt. J. R. McCloskey, Co. K, head, slight.
Through the kindness of Lieut. Colonel Parr, of the 102d, I am able to send you a list of the losses in that regiment.

WOUNDED.

Sergt. William Weaver, Co. A, severely.
Private George McMurtie, Co. A, side, slight.
Private Wm. Cook, Co. C, left cheek, severe.
Private Joseph Apt, Co. B, slight.
Private Richard Harvey, Co. C, leg, slight.
Private Geo. Burger, Co. E, wrist, slight.
Corp. Henry Wasback, Co. I, abdomen, severe.
Private William Yore, Co. I, hip, severe.
Corp. Robert D. Duncan, Co. I, shoulder, slight.
Private Samuel Durmeyer, Co. I, foot.
Private John Snyder, Co. M, hand.

MISSING.

Private William H. Gould, Co. C.
Private Stuart Boyd, Co. I.
Private Benjamin Hosk, Co. I.

There were none killed, nor were any officers injured.

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WEST LOUISIANA.

Destitution---Suffering---Outrage.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16, 1865.

I have talked lately with several refugees who formerly resided in West Louisiana, in the country between Alexandria and Brashear City, and they represent, both in their statements and in their appearance, that the utmost destitution and depopulation exists in that region. The rebels have drained it of its fighting men as with a drag net, and have impressed the substance of their helpless families to such an extent that they are compelled to flee the land. From the parishes of Jackson, Rapides, Wing, Bienville, Clayborn and Soto over five hundred families have been thus driven away within the past year. Last year considerable crops were raised, but a great part of the produce was seized by the rebel authorities and the people are subsisting now chiefly on a little wretched beef, milk and a few eggs. Breadstuffs are scarcely to be got at any place, or for any price. Even their cattle are perishing for want of forage. The Second and Fourth Louisiana cavalry regiments are distributed throughout these parishes, and about them relentlessly. In many places whole farms are tenantless—silent as the grave. The whole country seems as when pitiless famine and war put under the ban of the Pope, and men were forbidden to bury their dead. The possession of it is equally disputed between the sick, the timid women and children who wander over the country for its rags and crumbs, the savage troopers and the still more savage bloodhounds who fly every swamp and jungle for its few remaining conscripts, and the buzzards and crows which fight and scream in every piece of woods and along the roadsides over the dead bodies of the mules and cattle that have perished because there was no man to care for them, or because they were overlooked by heartless soldiers. The heart sickens to relate and to dwell upon the scene.

A few days before my informants left, two Captains, Dudley and Schrawder, who had organized independent companies of scouts to serve in our army when General Banks made his Red river campaign, were captured, tied together, marched four miles back from the river, and shot without trial. It was given as an excuse that they were "dead beats and traitors." There was no doubt of the fact, since my informant saw one of the members of the 24 Louisiana cavalry, Ellis by name, who boasted that he helped to shoot them, and would like to repeat it. While Buckner had his headquarters at Alexandria last summer, he made thorough work with all deserters. Friday appeared to be the day on which all the executions took place, and scarcely a week passed but there was one or more shot. On one Friday last June, my informant saw three members of the Crescent regiment (origin not given, New Orleans) shot for desertion; the Louisiana (Alexandria) *Democrat*, July 8th, published the names of eight men who were to be shot for the offence on that day. This execution he did not witness but learned that it took place. Ferdinand San Roman, another of these refugees, told me that he had just escaped from a guard-house in which he was imprisoned, under sentence to be shot for having poisoned to death a pack of blood hounds employed in hunting deserters.

It will be remembered that Buckner published, not long ago, a proclamation to all deserters to all deserters who would voluntarily return. What his "amnesty" means we have not yet learned from experience, but that some of the foremost deserters in

The Daily Commercial

There is no Death.

There is no death! The stars go down
To shine upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for evermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear;
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait through wintry hours,
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread,
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead,"

He leaves our hearts all desolate—
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice whose joyous tones
Made glad this scene of sin and strife,
Sings now in everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or hearts too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

Born into that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless Universe
Is life—there are no dead.

CITY MATTERS,

☞ For additional local see first page.

STREET CARS—CAN THEY NOT RUN LATER?—Some months since it was suggested in the columns of the COMMERCIAL that the various railroads converging in Pittsburgh and Allegheny should run night trains for the accommodation of the people along the lines of their respective roads. In support of the measure it was argued that the regular running of such trains, although they might not pay at first, would eventually yield the company a handsome revenue, whilst they would immeasurably benefit and accommodate our suburban neighbors. The running of church trains on the Sabbath day was instanced as a case in point. It took some considerable engineering to induce the Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroads to venture to run Sunday trains, and it is said that on the first Sabbath after the cars were put upon the line of the Central road but seven passengers availed themselves of the opportunity offered of reaching the city. But how stands the matter to-day? From that small beginning has grown up a large and remunerative trade. The people are accommodated and the road makes money. So will it be with night trains on the railroads, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway—which is to be the pioneer—will find such to be the case, and whilst it will have the proud satisfaction of striking off an improvement demanded by the wants of a great and growing community, will find that in the end profits unthought of will flow into its coffers. That the other roads will not be backward in carrying into practical effect the reasonable demands of the public, is not for a moment to be doubted, and the time is not far distant when the suburban residents for miles and miles around can visit their friends in the city, attend church, concert, lecture, opera or theatre, and return in due time on the "night trains."

But enough for the present about "night trains" on the railroads. The object of this article is to urge upon the various Passenger Railway Companies traversing the streets of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Lawrenceville, Birmingham, Manchester, &c., to run their cars at a later hour in the night than they now do. The Legislature has been very kind, and permitted them to raise the fare *just as everything else was coming down*, hence they could afford to strain a point to accommodate the people. The last car which now leaves any of the stations, starts at eleven o'clock, and nine times out of ten it is so crowded that not half of those seeking conveyance can find even "standing room," and are compelled to "foot it" for miles, it may be, to their homes. It has been repeatedly suggested by communications and otherwise that some policy on the part of the Passenger Railway Companies of the two cities, should be adopted for the regular and prompt running of cars as late as twelve or even one o'clock. It would cost but a trifle to make the experiment, and if after duly notifying the public of the fact that cars will run regularly at eleven, twelve and one o'clock in the night, if the venture did not pay, they could be withdrawn. Let a fair trial be made, and in place of "taking a step backwards," it will be a forward direction. This is an age of progress.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—(Judges Mellon and Brown.)

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Sarah Jane Grim, indicted for larceny, a verdict of guilty was rendered, and the defendant ordered to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Bell; larceny. Verdict not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Edward White; larceny. Not guilty.

There not being a sufficient number of petit jurors in attendance to transact business, the Court ordered the summons of ten more jurors to be drawn from the county.

Commonwealth vs. Kate Welsh; larceny. Plead guilty. Sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and imprisonment for one year.

Same vs. same. Larceny. Plead guilty. Sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of one month in the county jail and pay costs.

Same vs. Same. Larceny. Plead guilty. Sentenced to pay the costs and undergo an imprisonment of one month in the county jail.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Taylor and Thomas Jackson. Larceny. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—(Judge Stowe).—This Court is still busily engaged in hearing applicants to sell liquor. The number of applicants on the present list number some one hundred and sixty, and the rigid screw may institute thus far by Judge Stowe into their claims has resulted in granting and refusing about half and half, with a number laid over for future consideration. Judge Stowe gave notice yesterday that hereafter all applicants who did not strictly conform to the letter of the law in their applications, would be posted charter. Those interested should make a note of this.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.—A well known character named Thomas Whittaker, who has deserted from the army *nine* times, walked into Provost Marshal Foster's office on Wednesday afternoon, and surrendered himself to Captain McHenry. He stated that having read the President's proclamation in regard to deserters, he had concluded to take advantage of it and return to the army, where he intended to redeem his character. He requested the Captain to grant him a furlough for twenty four hours, in order to visit some of his friends, but his request could not be complied with, and he was transferred to the custody of Captain Davis at the Girard House, who will forward him to Harrisburg. It is understood that Whittaker was tried by Court-martial for the offence of desertion some months since, and sentenced to be shot. If such is the case, the President's proclamation will hardly relieve him from the sentence.

THE STREETS IN ALLEGHENY.—There has been considerable complaint in our sister city of Allegheny, in regard to the condition of some of the streets, and inquiry has been made for the Street Commissioner. He has, however, made his appearance, and for the past few days has had a large delegation of men employed on Federal street, scraping the mud into neat little piles, which will be carted away. As the City Councils have doubled the appropriation consumed last year in cleansing the streets, it is probable that the city will present a cleaner appearance this summer than it has done for years.

Notice.—The undersigned, a committee appointed by *all* the parties who have lost oil and barrels by the late flood, to receive and take charge of the same, whether marked or not marked, hereby give notice to all parties having oil or empty barrels in their possession that they will pay $1 00 per barrel for barrels of oil and 60 cents per barrel for empty barrels, for all barrels received and delivered to the undersigned, and where the same are brought to the Allegheny wharf the cost for delivering them there will be paid in addition. The salvage allowed by law is 16 cents each for full barrels, and 8 cents each for empties, and when parties refuse to deliver on the terms offered by us, the amount allowed by law *only* will be paid. The penalty for selling, obliterating marks, failure to advertise, or give notice of the catching of any barrels of oil, or empty barrels, by act of the Legislature of 1863, is, that the party so offending is liable for three times the value of the property to the owners thereof, and also a further penalty of $50 for each and every offense, one half of which goes to the informer.

H. MCKELVY,
JAMES MAWHINNEY,
J. FISHER,

Committee appointed by *all* the parties who have lost oil or barrels by the late flood.

Extortion.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A few days ago, on landing from the Emma Graham, I hired a public hack or carriage to take me from the Monongahela House to Allegheny City, one square back of the Penitentiary, and thence back to the Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot, for which I was charged three dollars, and compelled to pay, in addition, the toll of the bridge, a dime each way. The time occupied was just forty-five minutes. This seems to be the regular charge, for other hackmen asked the same. Now, I look upon such extortion as an outrage on the public. I traveled from Belfair to Pittsburgh on the Emma Graham, with her gentlemanly officers, and had four meals and a bed, for which I paid but three dollars. In Philadelphia you are taken from your hotel to Kensington Depot, some three miles, for one dollar.

Now, you may say this is a small matter. I dont think so. I think it concerns the honor and the interests of your city, that travelers should not be robbed in daylight in passing through it.

Yours, &c.,
TRAVELER.

INCREASE OF FARE ON PASSENGER RAILROADS.—We understand that the passenger roads of this city will increase the rate of fare on and after April 1st. The Citizens and Birmingham companies will charge six cents, the increase of one cent being authorized by an act of Congress and will sell seventeen tickets for one dollar. The Manchester road will charge seven cents under an act passed by the Legislature allowing an increase of two cents—to continue for one year. This action of the Legislature giving the right to the Manchester road to increase the rate of fare, and denying it to the other roads, is freely criticized, and the question is asked, what induced this partial legislation?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before in use. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used: besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc22-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Benefit and last appearance but one of EDWIN ADAMS, who will, by particular request, appear on this occasion as "Claude Melnotte" and "Enoch Arden."

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Bulwer's charming play, in five acts, of the

LADY OF LYONS; or, LOVE AND PRIDE.

Claude Melnotte.....Edwin Adams.
Overture.....Orchestra.

To conclude with the beautiful five act play, from Tennyson's collected Poems, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN; or, UNDER THE PALM.

Enoch Arden.....Edwin Adams
ETTIE HENDERSON will appear on Monday as "Little Barefoot."

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.

GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.
(Also of Grover's Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.)
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....CONDUCTOR.

Last night but one, most positively, of the Season.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31ST, 1865,

Ven Flotow's Opera, (composer of Martha,) in three acts,

STRADELLA.

Leonora.....Mad. BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
Stradella.....FRANZ HIMMER
(one of his best lyric assumptions)
Barbarino.....THEODORE HABELMAN.
Malvolio.....HEINRICH STEINECKE.
Basil.....ANTON GRAFF.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Last night, Flotow's Stradella, that recherche collection of pearls on a string of finest thread rather, that consumulation of brilliant gems, set in simple but richest foil—was exhibited to a most select and admiring audience at McVicker's. The rendition was excellent and Messrs. Himmer, Habelman and Steinecke, and Madame Johannsen, were superb in their respective roles; the audience was very enthusiastic and showed their appreciation by constant applause and calls before the curtain. The chorusses, were, as usual, picturesque and spirited, while the Orchestra interpreted the familiar and pleasing accompaniments with even more than usual felicity.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 1st,

GRAND MATINEE

to commence at 3 o'clock, performance to be over by 5 o'clock.

FAUST—ENTIRE.

Tickets to Matinee One Dollar to all parts of the House, can be had at the Music Stores and at the Hall. No reserved seats.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 1st, close of the Season.

Will be produced Boieldieu's romantic Opera of

LA DAME BLANCHE.

THEODORE HABELMAN in his very celebrated role of GEORGE BROWN.

Seats may be secured at the Music Stores of C. C. Mellor and Kleber & Bro. daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; at night at the Box office of the hall.

PRICES:
Admission to Parquette.....$1 00
Orchestra Seat secured.....2 00
Admission.....1 50

CONCERT HALL,

FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,

THE GREAT AND NOVEL REFLECTOR OF THE UNIVERSE, open every Night this week, at 8 o'clock, and

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

New Tours Through the World, and Fresh Transcripts of all that is Beautiful and Wonderful in it. Entirely New Illustrating Local Views, &c., &c.

Change of Programme every Night.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 precisely.

ADMISSION, 50 cents; Children 25 cents. Family ticket admit 5 for $2 50.

Tickets of the Music Stores of C. C. Mellor and Kleber & Brothers.

Admission to MATINEES 15 and 25 cts. mh 21

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I have had one year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jy28:1y

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY vs. George Freeman and others.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, No. 264, March term, 1865, damage view.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, 1865, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, setting forth that they, under the powers granted in their charter, had entered upon all that certain lot of ground situate in the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the south side of Liberty street, at a distance of 144 feet from Mechanic street, thence along Liberty street eastwardly 24 feet to a 16 foot alley of James Robb, thence south wardly along said lot 100 feet to Perry sest, thence westwardly along said street 24 feet to the lot formerly of S. H. Snyder, thence northwardly along said lot 100 feet to Liberty street, the place of beginning; that they had entered upon said lot for the purpose of erecting a railroad purposes; that they had been unable to agree with the owners thereof as to the compensation proper to be paid them for the same; that Caroline, Ferdinand, Eva, Celina, Charles and Elizabeth Wankel, heirs of Sylvester Wankel, Bavarian, Marianna, Eva, Franziska and Josephine Wankel, Frederick and William Suck, children of William Suck, had title to and in said lot. That the said Company prayed the Court in said petition to appoint five viewers to ascertain and determine the damages the said parties (inter alias) were entitled to receive from said Company for entering upon and appropriating said lot. That said Court did on said day appoint George Albree, Samuel Rea, W. K. Nimick, James Dalzell and John A. Forsaith, viewers, and did order and direct them to meet on the said lot on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to discharge the duties of their appointment.

And it further appearing to the said Court that the persons hereinbefore named as having title to said lot, were not residents of Allegheny county, and could not, by reason thereof be served with notice of this proceeding, and of the appointment of viewers, and of the time and place of their meeting, did order and direct that notice of the same be given by publication as required by law.

Now, the said named parties, having title to said lot, are hereby notified to appear before said viewers, at the time and place of their meeting as aforesaid, and present their several claims for compensation.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
mh21-2wd

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY vs Ernest Eggers et al.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, No. 263, March term, 1865. Damage view.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, A. D., 1865, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, setting forth that they, under the powers granted in their charter, had entered upon all that certain lot of ground situate in the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the south side of Liberty street, at a distance of 144 feet from Mechanic street, thence along Liberty street eastwardly 24 feet to a 16 foot alley of James Robb, thence south wardly along said lot 100 feet to Perry sest, thence westwardly along said street 24 feet to the lot formerly of S. H. Snyder, thence northwardly along said lot 100 feet to Liberty street, the place of beginning; that they had entered upon said lot for the purpose of erecting a railroad purposes; that they had been unable to agree with the owners thereof as to the compensation proper to be paid them for the same; that Caroline, Ferdinand, Eva, Celina, Charles and Elizabeth Wankel, heirs of Sylvester Wankel, Bavarian, Marianna, Eva, Franziska and Josephine Wankel, Frederick and William Suck, children of William Suck, had title to and in said lot. That the said Company prayed the Court in said petition to appoint five viewers to ascertain and determine the damages the said parties (inter alias) were entitled to receive from said Company for entering upon and appropriating said lot. That said Court did on said day appoint George Albree, Samuel Rea, W. K. Nimick, James Dalzell and John A. Forsaith, viewers, and did order and direct them to meet on the said lot on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to discharge the duties of their appointment.

And it further appearing to the said Court that the persons hereinbefore named as having title to said lot, were not residents of Allegheny county, and could not, by reason thereof be served with notice of this proceeding, and of the appointment of viewers, and of the time and place of their meeting, did order and direct that notice of the same be given by publication as required by law.

Now, the said named parties, having title to said lot, are hereby notified to appear before said viewers, at the time and place of their meeting as aforesaid, and present their several claims for compensation.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
mh21-2wd

SEALED PROPOSALS—FOR THE grading of Washington Street from Beaver to Sedgwick street, will be received by Isaac Stewart, Street Commissioner, or the undersigned at the office of Phelps, Park & Co., Beaver Street, Manchester, until Saturday, April the 1st 1865.

W. N. KIRK,
mh31-4td Committee on streets.

WANTED.

WANTED—A situation as ASSISTANT BOOK KEEPER. Address "M. P.," Commercial Office. mh31-1t

WANTED—A COTTAGE, in or near the city, or a nice small residence. Inquire at the ST. CHARLES. mh31-3t

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD wanted after April 1st, by a gentleman, for his wife and boy, either in Pittsburgh or vicinity, or on one of the railways. A liberal price will be paid for a suitable place during the summer. Address "S. C.," Commercial office. mh24-1f

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.

JONES BROS. & CO.,
jan27-3m 600 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
NO. 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS. offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Carpenter's Cough Cure, Rasmussen's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

ORDINANCE PASSED BY THE BURGESS AND TOWN COUNCIL of the borough of Manchester, March 18th, 1865:

An ordinance authorizing the Committee on Streets to advertise for proposals for the grading of Washington street, between Beaver and sedgwick streets:

Section 1st. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester, in council met*, That the Committee on Streets be and are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading of Washington street, between Beaver and Sedgwick streets, in the borough of Manchester, in conformity with the power granted in an act of Assembly, approved the 31st day of March, A. D. 1851, entitled "An act to facilitate the grading and paving of streets in the borough of Manchester, Allegheny county."

Section 2d. That the said Street Committee are hereby authorized to award the contract to the lowest and best bidder for the grading of said street of Washington street, which said grading shall be completed and finished sub-tantially entirely (30) days from and after the date of said contract.

Ordained and enacted into a law in council, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1865.

W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
Attest—M. G. CLARK, Clerk. mh29

AN ORDINANCE—For the levying and collecting of a tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Manchester, in council met, That there be levied, and assessed and collected, for the purpose of paying, liquidating and lying within the borough of Manchester for the year of A. D., 1865, a tax of four (4) per cent on the dollar, on the last county assessment, and a three per capita tax of fifteen dollars ($15). The said taxes to be collected with and along the same lines of bounties to volunteers, in conformity with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1865, at Manchester.

W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
Attest: M. G CLARK, Clerk. mh29

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right for Allegheny county to manufacture BOLLE'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS for CAST IRON DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE, short notice, at a fair price and avoid the Litigation with reference to patent, as the patent fee is included in our price per foot.

Founders and others now manufacturing this Pipe will please take notice.

Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange Pipe, as well as Castings generally, furnished promptly on receipt of order.

PENNOCK & TOTTEN,
Successors to Joseph Pennock,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
mh28-6m Office and Warehouse No. 141 Wood st.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH FT. W. AND C. R. W. CO.,
Pittsburgh, March 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, held on the 16th instant, the regular dividend of TWO AND A HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock for the quarter ending March 31st instant, was declared, payable in the Government tax on and after April 17th prox., by the Treasurer, to shareholders registered at Pittsburgh, and by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 74 Wall street, to shareholders registered at New York.

The transfer books will close March 31st instant, and will reopen April 18th prox.

By order of the Board.
mh30-1APr P. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—

200 bushels Beans.
100 packs Dried Apples.
4000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
50 Sacks Onions.
200 gallons Prime Roll Butter.
15 bbls. prime Roll Butter.
20 " Maple Sugar.
50 " Refined Sugars.
100 superior Iron-bound Petroleum Oil Barrels

For sale low, by

C. H. ORTH & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
ja17 No. 21 Smithfield street bet. 1st and 2d sts.

ALLEN'S
LUNG BALSAM.
The Great Remedy for the Cure of
CONSUMPTION
AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

The results of its use is a proof of its great value. The extraordinary healing properties of this remedy are experienced by all those who have used it. Their testimony will be found in a pamphlet which can be had of the agent where the medicine is for sale. Coughs and Colds, however distressing, are broken up in an incredibly short time. Don't despair because other remedies have failed, but try this remedy, and you will not be disappointed. For sale by the proprietors,

J. M. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati.

For sale by B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co., Pittsburgh; R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh, and by the trade and country druggists generally. fe28-1m:eod 4tw

HARDAWAY & SONS, Manufacturers of Improved Patented
Spike, Rivet and Bolt Machines,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCES—Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, Lacledes & Collier, Mills, Collins & Hollingsworth, Foundry: Marshall & Co., Western Foundry; John McCarty, Rogy Nail Mill. mh17-3w eod

J. C. MATTERN,
(Successor to George W. Weyman.)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield streets
oc26-1y-eod

FOR SALE—4 second-hand steam ENGINES; one 12 inch. cylinder, 3 feet stroke. Two boilers, 24 feet long, 38 inch. diam. One 9 inch. cylinder by 30 inch. stroke. Two oscillating engines, 6 horse power and one about 5, with boiler and stack complete. We have now on hand and build to order oil well engines, 7½ in. by 20 in. and 8 in. by 16 and 16 feet by 22 inch., of No 1 iron. All kinds of machinery castings made to order on short notice. Fourth Ward Foundery, Sandusky street, Allegheny city, Pa. mh14 2w] CARLIN & GIBSON.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of FREDERICK MCKEE, late of Birmingham, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers by the Register of Wills of said county.

All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to

ALEX. H. MILLER.
WM. S. MCKEE,
HENRY C. MCKEE,
mh29-6t of Pittsburgh, Executors.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are now delivering daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at cost rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

JOHN KEEN, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city
de26

AMERICAN WATCHES.
ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.

For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Cordelia R. Dawson a minor child. In Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, No. 36, December Term, 1864. Petition of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, made February 18th, 1865, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, in the city and county of Allegheny, on SATURDAY, April 8th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the equal, undivided one half part of all that certain lot situate in the city of Allegheny, marked No 24, in William Robinson, Jr.'s, plan of the subdivision of outlots, Nos. 179 and 180, in the reserve tract, called the Baden Vista extension of Allegheny, bounded on Vista Alley, on the south by said alley 20 feet; thence south 20 feet to Taylor avenue; thence westwardly along said avenue 110 feet west to 19 feet alley; thence south by said alley 20 feet; thence east 110 feet to the place of beginning.

Terms made known at sale.

ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Guardian of Cordelia R. Dawson.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys for Guardian.
mh16-21t

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS.
Constantly on hand and for sale by
J. W. SCOTT,
se26 JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 28, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

(L. S.)
ja31-2m HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY PRESTON, BYRON H. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House.

Corner Wood and First streets.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes a supply of which is on hand for immediate delivery.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier. mh6-1m

SEWING MACHINES,

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has been before the public for fourteen years. It has been subjected to the severest tests and the most bitter competition; it alone took the first premium at the World's Fair London, where all machines of any note were in competition; its sales now equal the entire sales of all other Sewing Machines combined. Over 100,000 of them are busily working in all parts of the United States, Europe, British America, West Indies, Central and Southern America, Turkey, India, China and Japan; and to-day it stands, in the language of the *Scientific American*, "without a rival," foremost among Family Sewing Machines, both in Europe and America.

A machine, whose merit has achieved such success, warranted three years by a responsible company, brought to the house of the purchaser without extra charge, instruction given in its use, and satisfaction guaranteed, it is no *experiment* to buy, and we know of no investment which pays a better interest or brings more comfort, health, happiness and relief to the household.

Office No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of these beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price only $20. Call and see them in operation, at 140 Federal street, Allegheny. Reuters need not call. mh18-1f

FOR SALE—A FOUNDRY,

In this city, having a good business. For particulars address "B.," Box 1318, Pittsburgh P. O.

TO LET.

An office on second floor of Store No. 97, First street; also the third story of same building.

mh29 1w

TO LET—Twenty acres of land, with good dwelling house, fruit trees and shrubbery, two hundred rods from East Liberty station. Inquire of C. H. REED,
mh29 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—

A tract of OIL LAND, containing forty-seven and three-fourths acres, in the heart of the Oil Region of West Virginia. The land has a running spring on it and all the surface indications of oil.

fe18 STEEL & BAILEY, Wilkins Hall.

FOR SALE—

POSSESSION given on the first of April, a fine property in McClure township, one mile from the city.

For particulars apply to

JAMES T. SAMPLE,
Real Estate Broker, No. 85 Federal street Allegheny.
mh 22-3t*

VALUABLE OIL & COAL LAND

We offer for sale 66 acres of land in Rockland township, Venango county, on East Sandy Creek, 6 miles from Franklin, and 1 mile from the Allegheny river containing a vein of coal from three to four feet. Oil has been found in paying quantities in the immediate neighborhood.

STEEL & BAILEY,
mh29 Wilkins Hall.

SEWICKLEY PROPERTY—$1,200 will purchase those 12 eligible lots of ground adjoining the new Presbyterian Church in Sewickley.

10 acre country seat adjoining the Borough of Sewickley, 5 minutes walk from the Station. A two story frame dwelling, stable and other out-buildings, fruit, and three never failing springs, can be purchased for $100 per acre, if applied for soon.

B. MCLAIN & CO.
mh27

LOTS FOR SALE.—Nos, 31 and 32 in the plan of the partition of Watson's estate, on the Sixth Rd. Pittsburgh, fronting 20 feet each on the south westwardly side of Congress street, and Pennsylvania avenue, and running back 90 feet 5 inches.

Also, lot No. 119, in Colwell's plan, Seventh Ward fronting 20 feet on Overhill street, and extending back 50 feet to Willins street.

Also, lot No. 1, in Colwell's plan, fronting 20 feet on Overhill street, and running back 100 feet to Roberts street. Inquire of

WM. M. SHINN, 137 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—10 TWO STORY BRICK and 18 one and two story frame dwellings, situate in Duquesne Borough, near the Iron works. All of which are in good repair, and are pleasantly located, and will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. To persons of small means, and who wish to procure a home, this affords a good chance. Possession given on the first of April. For particulars, &c., apply at the real estate and insurance office of G. S. BATES,
mh17-tf Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situate on Penn street, Pittsburgh, on the first lock, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Bradock street, adjoining the property of Thomas Bakewell, containing four acres and 75 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having the river for front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and saw-mill and planing mill privileges in which can be sold entire or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to

MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUSTIN & CO.,
au7-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, within one square of the corner of Penn and Wood streets. Built and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, as balconies, gas, hot and cold water, &c. Enquire of

S. H. W. GILL,
No. 87 Fourth street, or
D. C. KING,
No. 70 Second street.
ja14-tf

DWELLING HOUSE
FOR SALE.
A DOUBLE TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE.

On a spacious lot fronting one hundred and fifty feet on Western avenue, and running back 287 feet along Allegheny avenue, on the line of the horse Railway to Manchester.

This is one of the most desirable locations in Allegheny.

POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

For particulars apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker, 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)
mh28-3t

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Mr. Morrison, MINERSVILLE, Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal and Fire Clay. Also 27 acres of hill land, beautifully timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees coming in bearing, a good Tenant House, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, five miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft. For the most convenient and favorable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on easy terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law Pittsburgh.
my19tf

PIANOS.

PIANOS & AMERICAN ORGANS.

BRADBURY, New York,
SCHOMACKER & CO., Phila.,
BOARDMAN & GRAY,

PIANOS.

J. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

AMERICAN ORGAN, with Tremolo Attachment.

Just received a new lot of the above celebrated instruments, together with good cheap pianos from other manufacturers, for cash and guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
mh16 No. 12 St. Clair street.

DECKER'S PIANOS.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE HIGHEST MUSICAL AUTHORITIES.

After having examined the Piano-fortes of Messrs. Decker Brothers very carefully, we have come to the conclusion and cheerfully testify that so many fine *requisites are combined*. Their tone is pure, rich, brilliant, very distinct and of an evenly musical character. Their touch, or manship is of the very best, plainly demonstrating that none but the very best materials are used, and their *touch, elasticity and rapidity of touch throughout* in the compass of the keyboard *unsurpassed by any other Piano-forte we have ever seen.*

CARL WOLFSOHN, Philadelphia.
S. S. MILLS,
THEODORE THOMAS,
WILLIAM MASON,
CHARLES FRADEL,
THEO. HAGEN, editor of Mus. Review & World.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, Director of the German Opera.
JOHN SUDLOW, Organist of Holy Trinity Church.
F. L. RITTER and KARL KLAUSER.

HOFFMAN & IRVINE & CO.,
No. 53 FIFTH STREET,
Are sole Agents for Decker's Pianos. Also, for the celebrated Taylor & Farley Cabinet Organs and Melodeons. mh10

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE BANNER AND UNION TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES.
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by R. MEGRAW
oc21-1y

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR CHEESEM

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell ... at market rates—

... Gold and Silver Bullion, Bank Notes and Coin.

... bank deposits of every description ...

... GOLD OR COMMERCIAL.

Finance and Trade.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.

The Stock market excessively dull. Prices merely nominal. Gold about 151. Money moderately plenty, but there is no disposition to operate.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres. | C. A. COLTON, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MARCH 30, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20's	105 00	105 60
United States 5-20's coup. off	100 50	.....
Connelsville R. R. stock	10 00	12 75
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	.....	9 00
Exchange Bank	80 00	.....
Citizens Bank	.....	86 00
First National Bank Allegheny	131 00	131 00
Columbia Oil Co.	.....	67 50
Fleming & Blood	.....	3 00
Cherry Run & Pit. Hole	.....	95
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	2 10
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	.....	1 25
Onio Valley	1 70	.....
Rose	.....	1 25
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	1 30
Central Basin	.....	1 05
Rynd Farm	.....	4 25
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	.....	1 15
Shirk Farm	.....	8 1
Tack	.....	3 00
Phoenix	.....	1 25

SALES AFTER BOARD.

3 shares First Nat. B'k Allegheny 131 00
600 shares Pittsburgh and New York 1 10

THURSDAY, March 30, P. M.

The heavy rain prevailing at 'Change hour, together with the general depression in the stock market, caused the slimest attendance we have witnessed for the last two months. But a single transaction was made, a sale of 200 shares of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia at $1 75. The quotations on the calling of the list were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	.....	12 00
Blood Farm and Ohio Petroleum	.....	5 50
Central Basin	1 02	1 05
Cherry Run Central	.....	2 10
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 02	1 10
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	1 25
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	1 00
Columbia	.....	67 00
Duck Creek	.....	18 00
Egbert	2 25	.....
Elderado	90	1 25
Fayette	.....	60
Federal	.....	1 25
Fleming and Blood	.....	2 50
Fuller Reserve	.....	4 98
Germania of Pittsburgh	.....	1 95
Horse Neck	1 10	1 30
Lincoln Oil & Mining	.....	1 00
Merchants	30	45
McAboy and Cherry Run	.....	1 00
National, of Pittsburg	.....	1 20
Ohio Valley	30	.....
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 50	4 25
Paxton	.....	4 50
Phoenix	.....	1 20
Pittsburgh & New York	1 00	1 05
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 75	1 75
Ritchie	50	60
Rose	1 05	1 20
Rynd Farm	3 25	3 50
Stella	60	70
Star Well	.....	1
Step Well	.....	25 00
Tack Petroleum of New York	2 00	3 10
Carr, Moore & Cherry Run	.....	50
Union Lubric	.....	1 00
Western Pennsylvania	.....	75
Whitney Creek	1 60	.....

—Oil shares in Philadelphia are slow of recovery from the dullness which set in on the first time the news of the freshet spread broadcast. It is, however, cannot be the only trouble, for learn that the reported damage by the in the oil regions was much exaggerated ... was the case in Pittsburgh. The nearly ... Oil shares partook of the general ... and uncertain feeling prevailing in all ... circles of trade and finance. Besides the ... ignorance of the actual state and the difficulty of ... mining loans, except upon good collaterals, for the time, given a severe check to the existing movement in the oil stocks and other speculative shares in the market.

Upwards of six thousand engines will be in operation in Venango and Clarion counties this Spring and during the coming Summer, and perhaps as many as two thousand more will be employed in the Lawrence and Butler, and in the Grease and Fayette regions. These figures give the community some idea of the magnitude of the work now going on in the oil territories of Western Pennsylvania. When the other fact is taken into consideration that the oil regions of Ohio and West Virginia are also being extensively operated, it is impossible to estimate the vast extent of the revolution that is to be added to the resources of the country.

—Mr. Charles B. Riggs has been elected cashier of the Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, vice John E. Patterson, Esq., resigned. Robert J. Stoner, Esq., has also been elected assistant cashier. Both gentlemen are spoken of as highly capable, and of excellent business reputation, and will, doubtless, reflect credit upon the responsible positions in which they are thus placed.

—Three million six hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred and thirty dollars in national banking currency was issued within the past week, thus swelling the whole volume of this currency now out, including the one small bills, to one hundred and eight millions three hundred and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

—The following shows the condition of the New York City banks last week as compared with the week previous:

	March 18.	March 25.	
Loans	$211,486,651	$207,677,505	Dec. $3,809,146
Specie	22,256,256	22,026,324	Dec. 199,079
Circulation	4,062,905	4,457,162	Dec. 7,513,859
Deposits	174,479,937	169,965,558	Dec. 7,513,859
Leg'l tenders	$3,615,014	35,208,156	Inc. 1,650,142

—Kennedy's *Bank Review*, for April, contains a description of an unusual number of new counterfeits which have recently been put into circulation. The imitations of the Treasury notes are particularly dangerous—as the engravings approximate very closely to the style of the genuine.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The market for all descriptions of goods was never so depressed, and prices never so low after a decline, while unprecedented in rapidity and amount. Buyers act with reluctance and only for immediate wants. A similar decline has taken place in prints, without materially increasing the demand, and yet prices have a downward tendency; for raw cotton has declined to a point at which new fabrics can be produced at still lower rates. Brown shirtings and sheetings are rather scarce, but the demand is light and prices weak. Bleached goods are in low demand and prices favor buyers. Denims are scarce and steady. Ticks are in good demand and firm. Delaines have greatly declined in price. Holders are quite eager to get rid of stock, and make great sacrifices. Fancy dress fabrics share in the general depression. The demand is light and prices lower, without, however, the same purpose to sell as is seen in cotton goods. Mohairs are in good demand. Kerseys are dull. Satinets inactive. Beavers are without inquiry. Foreign goods have declined with the fall in gold, but buyers are few. The demand is for cheap grades of silk. Black doeskins, coatings and broadcloths at fair prices in gold. The imports are about two-third's of last season's. The auction sales held have proved very unsatisfactory. Large lines of goods were withdrawn, especially of French goods. The value of last week's imports was only $824,668, not one-half of the value of the imports in the corresponding week of last year. A short consumptive demand is inevitable this season, and dealers throughout the country, on this anticipation, buy sparingly. Prices, therefore, must and will ... considerably, and stocks are kept down to the lowest point consistent with doing business.—*Independent*.

Boston Wool Market.

March 28.

The market is very dull, and prices ... decidedly in favor of buyers. The sales ... of ... amount to 150,000 pounds fleece and ... at 70@95c per pound as to quality, ... and pulled at 60@70c per pound. ... the war is not to be settled ... were early in the week, and would not ... ... to extreme ... medium grades of Western ... ... 65@70c, and good choice lots at ... and wool is evident to get over the ... long now on its hands. Canada ... are ..., and for small lots ... ... continues to be realized, ... choice selling at $1 50 per pound. ... wool the transactions have been ... prices are strictly nominal.

New York Wool Market.

March 29.

The continued fluctuation in gold has completely checked the demand for both foreign and domestic fleeces since our last, prices have declined and at the close have a downward tendency; we quote domestic as follows: Texas Saxony fulled at 60@70c for No. 1; 80@85c for superfine, and 80@85c for extra do; California at 25@35c for common unwashed, and 45@52c for fine do, and foreign as follows: Chilian at 30@35c for coarse unwashed, and 35@40c for medium; Smyrna Merino, S. A. washed of all descriptions at 40@50c; Cape Good Hope, 34@47c for coarse to fine; Sydney at 28@36c for unwashed, and 45@55c for washed.

Providence Market.

March 25.

Wool market dull. We quote fleeces at 75@90c, varying according to condition. Printing cloths—Market dull. Holders firm at 11c, and buyers offer 10c. Stock on hand very light. Many of the mills are stopping. Sales for the week 6,000 pieces, 64x64, on private terms.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Friday, March 31, 1865.

BUSINESS was dull in all its various departments. The sales were more in a retail than a wholesale way. The weather was not very favorable; we had rain during a portion of the afternoon. Our rivers are in fair navigable order, freights, however, were scarce to all ports, under, however, were scarce to all ports, ... except the oil regions. On the wharf business was dull. There were no arrivals outside of the regular packets. The Golden Era left Wheeling on Thursday morning. She has a big trip—see manifest in another column. She will leave for Portsmouth positively on Saturday at noon. The Bayard, from Parkersburg, had the largest trip of freight and passengers ever received from that port. She did not leave on her return trip until the afternoon. Her trade between these ports is rapidly increasing. The departures include the Wandalia for Louisville. She had a fair trip. The fine packet Yorktown is receiving for Cincinnati, and will leave positively on Saturday. The Hard Times left for Nashville with a good trip. She will be followed by the Armadillo, who will have dispatch for that port. The Maggie Hays is announced for the head waters of the Mississippi. She will leave for that point on the 11th of April. The punctual steamer Julia will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m., on Saturday. The fine packets Onward and Lorena are announced for St. Louis and St. Paul, persons going that way will be well cared for in these boats. The steamers Spray, Minnesota, Armenia and Leonidas are waiting their turn to load. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BUTTER—The market was not very active. The supply was full up with the demand. We note sales of 14 packages at various prices ranging from 25@30c for ordinary to fair, and 33@35c for strictly prime. The demand for export has fallen off.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing. Prices were a shade easier. Among the sales were 12 bbls. at 20@21c.

HOOP POLES—The receipts are coming forward more freely. Sales of 5,000 slacks at $15 ... m, and 5,000 tights at $20 ... m.

HAY—The unfavorable state of the weather prevented receipts by wagon; one solitary load was disposed of at the scales at $35 00 ... tons.

DRIED BEEF—Prices were a shade easier. We note sales of 450 lbs sugar cured at 18½@19c, a decline.

ONIONS—The supply in the market at present is small. Sales of 25 bush at $3 00 ... bush.

FISH—The market continues dull, with more sellers than buyers; the latter class generally ask a larger decline than holders are disposed to submit to, hence we have only the small sales to record; prices of extra family ranged from $9 50 to $10@10 25, according to quality.

BACON—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; large sales could not be effected at the current prices; some 6,000 lbs are disposed of at the following: Shoulders at 18½ @19; sides, ribbed, 20c; sugar cured hams, 22c; and country parcels of meat were sold at lower prices.

LARD OILS—Market inactive; No 1 held at $1 90@1 95; No 2, $1 80@1 85 ... gal.

COAL OILS—Dealers are not disposed to operate at the present terms; the sales were made in limited parcels; prices were irregular. Oats, sale of 500 bushels at 85c. Corn was dull. Rush appears to be the outside price. Barley and rye were without purchasers. Wheat, prices nominal; we omit them.

POTATOES—The supply in the market is not large; we note sales of 150 bush peach blows, at $1 10@1 ... bush.

FLOUR—Was inactive; 5 tons of middlings were reported at $7 45 ... cwt.

APPLES—Not much doing; sales of 100 bbls, at $4 50.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY March 30, 1865.

The business at the yards was limited. The sales made were the smallest we have reported for some time past. The weather during a portion of the time was unfavorable, besides the unsettled state of the money market, together with the decline in gold, have made buyers cautious. Most of them decline entering the market until monetary affairs have become more settled. When that event takes place our readers will be advised. The different roads that were temporarily put out of order by the recent floods have all been repaired. The trains make their trips with promptness and regularity. All single transactions were in favor of Government use. All that came up to their standard found ready purchasers. A few parcels of light weight stock was disposed of to butchers for retailing purposes. We noticed several purchasers in the market from the East. The demand was fair. Prices, however, were a shade lower. Experts, 8@9 head.

Cattle—The receipts were light for the week ending over. In conversation with some of the heavier operators they informed us they had made no money. The impression was that as soon as the market became more settled, the demand would increase. The nominal prices were $11@12 ... cwt; a few small lots were disposed of at these figures. Fair to good fat cattle sold at $9@10 ... cwt, and the inferior ... were early in the week, and would not ... ... extreme ... medium grades of Western ... ... 65@70c, and good choice lots at ... and wool is evident to get over the ... long now on its hands. Canada ... are ..., and for small lots ... ... continues to be realized, ... choice selling at $1 50 per pound. ... wool the transactions have been ... prices are strictly nominal.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses
To Philadelphia	256	901	1,000	100
To Baltimore	3,812	3,317	2,000	484
To New York	99	3,720	752	.....
	4,167	7,938	3,752	584

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Myers & Bro., bought 17 head at $9 12.
Myers & Bro., 20 at $10 00.
J. J. Chancellor, 8 at $9 50.
J. J. Chancellor, 20 at $9 75.
J. J. Chancellor, 22 at $10 00.
J. J. Chancellor, 11 at $7 75.
J. J. Chancellor, 57 at $8 75.
J. Montague, 50 at $9 75.
J. Montague, 33 at $10 00.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, March 30, 1865.

Business at the yards was not very active. The unsettled condition of the money market has its effects on the stock market. The sales have been light. The supply assisted to hold up last week's prices. As usual, interested parties are ... uttering the old story about small supplies, which is all moonshine. The high prices that have ruled for some months past have stimulated stock raising in all parts of the country. There is plenty of cattle that will be forthcoming at the proper time. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Merrick & Doud retailed 30 head at $5 50@9 50.
W. Reis & Co. sold 31 head at $10 50.
W. Reis & Co. retailed 60 head at $8 50@10 50.
J. McAlister retailed 29 head at $8@8 25.
N. Can retailed 35 head at $8 25@9 50.
W. Hazewood, Jr., retailed 22 head at $7 50@8 50.
Greenawalt & Co. retailed 125 head at $8 25@10 25.
Greenawalt & Co, sold 17 head at $11.
Welles & Noell, sold 52 head at $10 00.
John Farrell, sold 18 head at $9 50.
Two Emerick & Co, retailed 22 head at $7 25@9 00.

Hogs—The season seems to be over; the demand was small and sales were of a similar description; prices have declined from $1 to $1 ... cwt.

SHEEP—The demand was larger the previous week, and so were the transactions; they reach about 700 head, at prices ranging from $8@10 50 ... cwt.

The Iron Trade Stopped.

The last arrivals from Europe bring accounts that the great "lock out" in the iron making districts of England had begun. It was computed in that the measure was progressing all over the country in accordance with the compact which the iron masters had entered into with each other, seventy thousand men would be thrown out of employment, and they and their families deprived of the means of subsistence.

The London *News* commenting upon this affair says:

"Nine North Staffordshire puddlers—by that name are called the men who stir molten pig iron about in the bed of a furnace until it becomes malleable iron—struck work rather than accept a reduction of ten per cent. on their wages, resolved on by the employers some time ago. In the ordinary course of things the men would have remained out, supported by the Union till the employers, tired of losing the profits of trade, conceded to their terms. Aware of this, meeting of masters was held at Birmingham three weeks ago, at which seventy-six firms were represented, and the national resolution to fight out the contest was formed. In the district D.M Courtney, 196 ass corn; Pitts-burgh & Connellsville RR Co, 5 bbls paper; Gedney & Clarke, 11 skeins; owner, 5 bales; Forsythe Bro's & Co, 300 oil bbls; Mansfield & Co, 1 pkg; Jenkins, Mollister & Co, 61 pkgs sundries.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

March 29.

The market for this staple continues almost at a stand still. Buyers are holding off, and but few disposed to operate except in a small way, at $40@45 for American forge pig, and $48@50 for foundry iron. Nothing doing in Scotch pigs. Boiler and boiler plates are closed dull, and the demand for manufactured iron generally very small at previous quoted rates. Some of the mills are stopping.

Boston Iron Market.

March 28.

Pig Iron is in moderate demand, with sales of scotch No. 1 at 36, and of American No. 1 at $32 00@34 00 ... ton; Bar Iron sells at $170@180 for common, and at $ 86@190 ... ton for refined. Nails sell at 9½@9¾c ... lb, cash.

Philadelphia Provision Market.

March 29.

The receipts and stocks of all kinds continue light for the season, but there is very little demand from the trade, and prices are unsettled and in favor of the buyers, with a small business to note in barreled meats, at 28@30 for mess pork, and $18@19 for Mess Beef; the latter for extra western. Bacon moves off in a retail way only at 19@24c for rough and fancy Hams, 18@20 for Shoulders. Green Meats are quiet and the sales limited at 18@19c for Hams, the latter for choice sweet pickle, and 16@17c for Shoulders in salt. Lard is held at 20@21 for tierces, and 24@25 for kegs, which is above the views of buyers and we hear of no sales.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, March 31, 1865.

The market has presented but few changes worthy of special notice. Dealers have partially compromised their differences as regards prices. The supply of crude oil in the market is not large, whilst the week's receipts have hardly been worth recording. The oil brokers generally have been hardly engaged since the flood in gathering up lost oil. Several hundred barrels have already arrived. We sincerely hope they will be largely successful. The oil dealers have had their own troubles this season. Business on the Allegheny landing was not very active. The only departure was the "Belle," with a good trip, as usual. The Echo No. 2, and Declaire, were due, and will befound at the landing this morning. There were no receipts of oil since our last. At the wells oil was held at $5 00@$5 50 ... bbl. According to location of the weather it was held at $6 00@ $5 50 per bbl. The sales of crude yesterday amounted to 250 barrels.

REFINED OILS—Were neglected and prices were nominal. Bonded did not seem to be wanted. Free oils were nominal at 71@72. The sales were in a small way.

TAR OR RESIDUUM—The market was inactive and without any special demand. Prices range from $8.25 to $8 50 per bbl.

NAPHTA—We did not learn of any transactions. The last sales reported were, for free, 44c.

CRUDE OIL—Dealers yesterday were more disposed to come to terms. Among the sales we note the following: 500 barrels at 21c, bbls returned; 700 do in bulk, 21c; 600 do in do, 21c, and 1,000 do do at 21c, packages returned. This would be equal to 26c, barrels included.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

North American Company, 71 barrels refined for New York.

Aladdin Company, 56 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Petronia, 33 barrels refined, for Pittsburgh.

Forsythe & Bros, 59 barrels refined, for Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

March 29.

Fish and Lard Oils are quiet at previous rates. Linseed is unsettled and lower, and quoted at $1 32@1 36. The crushers generally ask the latter rate. Large sales are reported in the jobbing market on terms kept private. Of Petroleum the receipts and sales are very small. We quote at 31@35c for crude and 75@ 77c for free refined oil. Bonded is not inquired for and nominal at 54@55c.

New York Weekly Coffee Circular.

March 28.

Stock of Rio on the 21st March, 1865.....39,288 bags.
Received since to date, per Norham 3,700 ..
10 do do Betty..... 2,550 ..
42,538 ..
Sail s for consumption..... 3,424 ..
Stock of Rio on 28th of March, 1865..... 44,124 ..
100 Java, Mats..... 76,000 ..
100 Java, Gov. bags..... 260-76,805 ..
100 Ceylon..... 6,872 ..
100 Maracaibo..... 4,104 ..
100 Laguayra..... 1,200 ..
100 Bansil..... 3,675 ..
100 St Domingo..... 2,077 ..
100 Other descriptions..... 2,600 ..
Total..... 148,895 ..

QUOTATIONS—Rio, Prime, 20½@21c; Good, 19½@20c; Fair, 18½@19c; Ordinary, 17½@18c; Low grades, 16@17c; Java, Mats, 28c; Gov. bags, 22@23½c; Maracaibo, 19@21c; Laguayra, 19@21c; St Domingo, 18c, gold, net cash, duty paid.

REMARKS—Sales of Rio during the past week amounted to 3,424 bags, and embrace 2,550 per Henry and Sally, 500 per Emma Paup, price not inspired. The market closes quiet but steady at our reduced quotations.

STOCK OF RIO—March 25, Baltimore, 10,600 bags; March 25th, Philadelphia, 1,000 bags; March 28th, New York, 44,124 bags—55,724.

Philadelphia Grocery Market.

March 29.

The Sugar market has been unsettled and dragging, but closes rather stronger; the sales of the last few days foot up about 600 hhds, unsettled state of the money market, together with the decline in gold, have made buyers cautious. Most of them decline entering the market until monetary affairs have become more settled. When that event takes place our readers will be advised. The different roads that were temporarily put out of order by the recent floods have all been repaired. The trains make their trips with promptness and regularity. All single transactions were in favor of Government use. All that came up to their standard found ready purchasers. A few parcels of light weight stock was disposed of to butchers for retailing purposes. We noticed several purchasers in the market from the East. The demand was fair. Prices, however, were a shade lower. Experts, 8@9 head.

Cattle—Market dull; there were liberal offerings, and sales of 1,000 bushels White Michigan at an advance on former quotations of 5c. Also, sales of 500 bush Red Ohio at $1 50, and sales of 1,000 bush No 1 Red at $1 60, an advance of 5c. Sales of 500 bush at 85c.

Oats—Last sales at 60c.

Rye and barley are not in demand.

Hogs—Sale of 1,000 lbs green salted hams at 18c.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

March 28.

The market is depressed to-day, with but little offering, and no sales at the house or South street warehouses. The other two had sales up the price on 9 of which were reported, as follows: 1 hhd fresh at $4 15, 8 of inferiorlugs from $5 ¼ at $6 10; 2 at $7 00@7 50, 5 at $8 00@8 75, 2 at $9 00@9 75, 1 at $10 00@10 75, 1 at $11 00@11 75, 2 at $12 00@12 75, and 3 at $17 50@17 50.

Louisville—2 hhds light lugs at $6 00@7 00, 2 at $7 50@8 00, 2 at $8 50@9 00, 1 at $9 75@10 00, 2 at $11 75@12 75, 2 at $13 75@15, 2 at $20 25@ 22 50, and 1 at $25.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

March 29.

Sales of leaf tobacco at Morris & Ena fant's warehouse were as follows: 60 hhds and 12 cases, viz: 35 hhds Virginia: 2 at $4 75; 1 at $5 00; 2 at $5 25; 1 at $5 50; 2 at $5 75; 1 at $6 00; 2 at $6 50@6 75; at $7 25@7 50; 2 at $8@8 25; 5 at $8 50@9 00; 2 at $9 50@9 75; 2 at $10@10 50; 2 at $11@11 75; 3 at $12@12 50; 2 at $13@13 75; 3 at $14@14 75; 2 at $15@15 50; 2 at $16@16 75; 2 at $17@17 50; 2 at $18@18 50; 2 at $19@19 50; 1 at $20; 1 at $21 50; 2 at $22@22 50; 1 at $23; 1 at $24 50; 2 at $25@25 50; 1 at $26; 1 at $27; 1 at $28; 1 at $29; 1 at $30; 1 at $31 50; 1 at $32; 1 at $33; 1 at $34; 1 at $35; 1 at $36; 1 at $37 50; 1 at $38; 1 at $39; 1 at $40; 1 at $41; 1 at $42; 1 at $43; 1 at $44; 1 at $45; 1 at $46; 1 at $47; 1 at $48; 1 at $49; 1 at $50; 1 at $51; 1 at $52; 1 at $53; 1 at $54; 1 at $55; 1 at $56; 1 at $57; 1 at $58; 1 at $59; 1 at $60; 1 at $61 50; 1 at $62; 1 at $63; 1 at $64; 1 at $65; 1 at $66; 1 at $67; 1 at $68; 1 at $69; 1 at $70; 1 at $71; 1 at $72; 1 at $73; 1 at $74; 1 at $75; 1 at $76; 1 at $77; 1 at $78; 1 at $79; 1 at $80; 1 at $81; 1 at $82; 1 at $83; 1 at $84; 1 at $85; 1 at $86; 1 at $87; 1 at $88; 1 at $89; 1 at $90; 1 at $91; 1 at $92; 1 at $93; 1 at $94; 1 at $95; 1 at $96; 1 at $97; 1 at $98; 1 at $99; 1 at $100; 1 at $101; 1 at $102; 1 at $103; 1 at $104; 1 at $105; 1 at $106; 1 at $107; 1 at $108; 1 at $109; 1 at $110; 1 at $111; 1 at $112; 1 at $113; 1 at $114; 1 at $115; 1 at $116; 1 at $117; 1 at $118; 1 at $119; 1 at $120; 1 at $121; 1 at $122; 1 at $123; 1 at $124; 1 at $125; 1 at $126; 1 at $127; 1 at $128; 1 at $129; 1 at $130; 1 at $131; 1 at $132; 1 at $133; 1 at $134; 1 at $135; 1 at $136; 1 at $137; 1 at $138; 1 at $139; 1 at $140; 1 at $141; 1 at $142; 1 at $143; 1 at $144; 1 at $145; 1 at $146; 1 at $147; 1 at $148; 1 at $149; 1 at $150; 1 at $151; 1 at $152; 1 at $153; 1 at $154; 1 at $155; 1 at $156; 1 at $157; 1 at $158; 1 at $159; 1 at $160; 1 at $161; 1 at $162; 1 at $163; 1 at $164; 1 at $165; 1 at $166; 1 at $167; 1 at $168; 1 at $169; 1 at $170; 1 at $171; 1 at $172; 1 at $173; 1 at $174; 1 at $175; 1 at $176; 1 at $177; 1 at $178; 1 at $179; 1 at $180; 1 at $181; 1 at $182; 1 at $183; 1 at $184; 1 at $185; 1 at $186; 1 at $187; 1 at $188; 1 at $189; 1 at $190; 1 at $191; 1 at $192; 1 at $193; 1 at $194; 1 at $195; 1 at $196; 1 at $197; 1 at $198; 1 at $199; 1 at $200; 1 at $201; 1 at $202; 1 at $203; 1 at $204; 1 at $205; 1 at $206; 1 at $207; 1 at $208; 1 at $209; 1 at $210; 1 at $211; 1 at $212; 1 at $213; 1 at $214; 1 at $215; 1 at $216; 1 at $217; 1 at $218; 1 at $219; 1 at $220; 1 at $221; 1 at $222; 1 at $223; 1 at $224; 1 at $225; 1 at $226; 1 at $227; 1 at $228; 1 at $229; 1 at $230; 1 at $231; 1 at $232; 1 at $233; 1 at $234; 1 at $235; 1 at $236; 1 at $237; 1 at $238; 1 at $239; 1 at $240; 1 at $241; 1 at $242; 1 at $243; 1 at $244; 1 at $245; 1 at $246; 1 at $247; 1 at $248; 1 at $249; 1 at $250; 1 at $251; 1 at $252; 1 at $253; 1 at $254; 1 at $255; 1 at $256; 1 at $257; 1 at $258; 1 at $259; 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